

## Karami cabinet wins confidence

BEIRUT (AP) — Prime Minister Omar Karami's newly formed half-Christian, half-Muslim government won a vote of confidence in parliament Wednesday despite a right-wing Christian boycott. The vote, announced by Speaker Hussein Huseini, was 37-3. It capped six hours of deliberations by 40 deputies of the parliament's 67 surviving members. The vote met Karami's desire to get his 30-man cabinet installed quickly and ready to face repercussions of a possible war in the Gulf after the United Nations Jan. 15 for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. (See page 2.) "The government of national reconciliation will definitely accelerate the peace process in Lebanon under the Taif accord," Karami told reporters after the vote. He was referring to an agreement worked out by parliament under the auspices of the Arab League in a special session held in the Saudi Arabian town of Taif in September 1988. In a policy statement before Parliament, Karami pledged his government would bring about a national reconciliation that would end nearly 16 years of civil war in Lebanon, disband all Christian and Muslim as well as non-Lebanese militias and shore up the shattered economy.

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جورنال تايمز يومية سياسية تنشر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية (الرأي)

## Kaddoumi, Ghozali meet in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — Algeria's foreign minister and a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official conferred for an hour Wednesday at the Geneva hotel where U.S.-Iraqi talks on the Gulf crisis were going on, a hotel executive said. Foreign Minister Sid Ahmad Ghozali and PLO foreign policy chief Farouk Kaddoumi both arrived unexpectedly at the Geneva Intercontinental Ghozali, who had flown to Geneva earlier in the day, later left the hotel where U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was holding talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz. His destination was not known. Kaddoumi told a reporter he expected to be briefed by Aziz after the talks. The PLO's stand on the Gulf crisis has been widely seen as sympathetic to Iraq. It was not clear whether Ghozali had spoken to Aziz or other Iraqi officials. Algiers is expected to be the site of a meeting on the Gulf situation between Aziz and three foreign ministers of the European Community, French President Francois Mitterrand said on Wednesday. The Algerian capital emerged as a compromise venue for the proposed meeting after the EC ministers declined to go to Baghdad and Aziz rejected a European venue.

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JANUARY 10-11, 1991, JUMA'DAH AL THANI 24-25, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## Iran reviewing ties with Jordan

NICOSIA (R) — Iran is optimistic about a resumption in diplomatic ties with Jordan cut after the 1979 Islamic revolution, the Iranian news agency IRNA said. "The issue of resumption of ties is under study with a positive outlook in view of the repeated demands made by Jordanian religious, popular and parliamentary groups during their visit to Iran," it quoted an informed source at the Iranian Foreign Ministry as saying. The source said recent statements by Prime Minister Mudar Badran expressing a desire for renewed ties would accelerate the process.

## European delegation arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A Euro-Arab parliamentary delegation arrived in Amman Wednesday on a two-day visit to the Kingdom for talks with senior Jordanian officials. The delegation is expected to hold talks with Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Abdulla Latif Araby and Minister of Information and acting Foreign Minister Ibrahim Izzeddine. The talks will tackle the situation in the region, the developments in the Gulf crisis and its impact on the economic situation on the countries in the region and ways to promote cooperation between the Arab and European countries in the various fields.

## Port workers plan sit-in

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Union of Jordanian Ports Workers will stage a sit-in Thursday at 1:00 p.m. in front of Parliament to protest the economic siege imposed on the port of Aqaba. The sit-in will be followed by a press conference in which the union's president, Sudqi Al Fatah, will talk about the economic effects of the siege which harmed several sectors in the Kingdom. He will also propose ways to confront this siege.

## Belgium confirms hostage swap

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed Wednesday that a Palestinian sentenced to a life term in Belgium will be exchanged for a Belgian family held as hostages for three years in the Middle East. "The principle of an exchange was agreed upon some months ago," said spokesman Johan Verbeke at a news conference. On Tuesday, Walid Khaled, spokesman for the Fateh Revolutionary Council, said it had released four Belgian hostages in exchange for the Palestinian jailed in Belgium. The four were said to be in another country. The spokesman said a simultaneous exchange would be "the most elegant" solution but he said this was not an absolute condition.

## Death toll among U.S. Gulf forces hits 98

DHAHRAN (R) — Two men and a woman serving with U.S. forces in the Gulf died in separate incidents this week taking the American death toll since the start of operation "Desert Shield" to 98. U.S. military statements said that the three deaths were Monday.

## Algeria prepares demonstrations

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) is preparing mass anti-war demonstrations throughout the country if fighting breaks out in the Gulf, the party daily Al Moudjahid said Wednesday. "These demonstrations will be the start of a vast campaign to require the end of hostilities the evacuation of foreign troops from Arab countries and peaceful resolution of Middle East problems," the paper said. Al Moudjahid said instructions had been given to organise the demonstrations on the first day any fighting broke out.

## No breakthrough in Geneva

Baker, Aziz reaffirm positions; next step may be U.N. chief's visit to Baghdad; Saddam issues fresh warning to Americans

### Combined agency dispatches

SIX AND A half hours of talks between the foreign ministers of Iraq and the United States in Geneva on Wednesday failed to produce any breakthrough in efforts to resolve the five-month-old Gulf crisis.

While Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz said the talks would have produced better results if they had started earlier in the crisis, sparked by Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, American Secretary of State James Baker said Iraq had shown no flexibility in the discussions in Geneva.

In press conferences held after meetings, held at a hotel here, neither Baker nor Aziz showed any shift in the positions of the respective countries: The U.S. demanding unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and Iraq saying any solution to the Gulf crisis should come within

the framework of comprehensively addressing all problems of the Middle East, with priority for the Palestinian problem.

In clear, unambiguous tones, Aziz reaffirmed that Iraq was not underestimating the might of the multinational forces arrayed against it in the Gulf, and said the Iraqi people, "part of the courageous Arab nation," were ready for "all worst expectations."

Shortly after the conclusion of the talks, Saddam Hussein told a meeting of senior aides in Baghdad that the Americans "will swim in their own blood" in the event of war in the Gulf.

The Iraqi News Agency said Saddam met with senior members of the Arab Baath Socialist Party Wednesday night.

Saddam told his aides "our armed forces and the great Iraqi people are ready for a showdown that will defeat the forces

of aggression and infidelity. With the help of God, unequivocal victory will be ours," INA reported.

The agency quoted him as saying: "We are not among those who yield to pressure. You shall see what trap the United States will fall into."

"Should the Americans become embroiled, we will make them swim in their own blood. God willing," he said.

He praised his army's readiness for "a battle in the defence of the dignity of the Arab Nation."

Baker said in Geneva he had failed to persuade Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

"Regrettably ladies and gentlemen, in over six hours I heard nothing that suggested to me any Iraqi flexibility whatsoever," Baker said.

Minutes later, from the same podium at Geneva's Intercon-

tinental Hotel, Aziz dramatically raised his hands.

Acknowledging that Iraq would attack Israel if war broke out, he replied bluntly: "Yes, absolutely yes." But he said Baghdad would not attack Israel or any other party first.

As for the next step, Baker raised the possibility of using the U.N. secretary-general for further diplomacy but ruled out a personal visit to Baghdad for a meeting with Saddam. Aziz said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was welcome in Iraq.

Baker said that Aziz did not specifically say that Iraq would continue to hold onto Kuwait, but had left the impression it would. He said that Aziz only restated Iraq's previous positions.

Acknowledging that Aziz made any new proposal for withdrawal from Kuwait, Baker said that

none had come up.

He said "the time for talking is running out" and stressed at the 28-nation anti-Iraq coalition led by the U.S. would stand together under the U.N. solution to use force to expel Iraq from Kuwait if necessary.

"Let us all hope that... (the Iraqi) leadership will choose the path of peace," Baker said.

Aziz accused Baker of making threats during the talks but said Iraq would never yield to them.

"The tone of his language was diplomatic and polite. I reciprocated. But the substance was full of threats and I told him that we will not yield to threats," the minister said.

He said the meeting, called six days before a U.N. deadline expires for Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait, was serious and both men had the opportunity to explain their views fully.

(Continued on page 5)

## Jordan would fight any Israeli assault with all its might, premier tells House

- Kingdom would seek support from Syria, Iraq and Egypt
- It will be a different ball game if Israel intervened

By Abdullah Hasanat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The prime minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, Wednesday declared that Jordan would fight with all its military capabilities any Israeli involvement against the Kingdom and would seek Arab help including that of Iraq, Syria and Egypt.

"Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has assured me that any Israeli aggression against Jordan will be considered an aggression against Syria and that he will intervene," the prime minister

told the Lower House of Parliament in a statement on the current political situation in the region and Jordan. "We will ask for support and backing from Iraq, Syria and also Egypt," Badran said.

"Jordan is not an easy prey," he asserted adding "we will fight any aggression with all our might."

The prime minister accused the Jewish lobby in the U.S. and world Zionism of being responsible for inflaming American war sentiments. "Israel wants Iraq's military power destroyed," Bad-

ran said.

The prime minister said that in case war broke out with Israel, the whole equation would change because this would be an aggression on the Arab Nation.

"If the Gulf states and people will afford that (Israeli aggression) first priority over the conflict in the Gulf," Badran said.

Badran said that a "linkage"

between the Gulf crisis and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict need not be fundamental. Principles should be applied equally, he said, so that humanity would believe that the so-called new

world order was based on peace and peoples' well-being.

The prime minister's statement was in response to a motion moved by Deputy Faris Nabulsi, (Amman — Democratic Bloc), who called on the government to mobilise the people to stand against the alliance "that is hostile to Iraq, Jordan, Palestine and the Arab Nation."

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## U.S. backs down on report of Iraqi 'defectors'

WASHINGTON (R) — Embarrassed U.S. defence officials Tuesday backed down on a report that six Iraqi helicopters had flown to Saudi Arabia apparently carrying military defectors from Kuwait.

Defense Department spokesman Pete Williams, who announced Monday that the helicopters had flown to the kingdom, told reporters the Pentagon was now not so sure.

The Saudis flatly denied the report and U.S. and Saudi officials appeared to blame the report on one another.

Williams was pressed by reporters at the Pentagon's regular Tuesday briefing on his state-of-the-art Monday that four helicopters landed at Ras Al Khafji, just across the border from Kuwait. Two others landed in the desert, apparently after running out of fuel.

"Let me put it this way," he replied. "The United States has no independent word at this point on whether these reports are true or not true. We continue to press for an answer."

He could offer no clear explanation of why the matter had not been cleared up between U.S. and Saudi military officials — who are supposed to be in close cooperation — more than 18 hours after the original report.

Williams said on Tuesday the original report was apparently sparked by a statement by a Saudi official in Dhahran Monday. But the Saudi Press Agency reported on Tuesday that Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ben

## U.S. Congress wants to be heard before Gulf deadline

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Congress is racing the calendar to vote on President George Bush's war threat before next week, when a United Nations resolution authorising force against Iraq takes effect.

White House spokesman Marvin Fitzwater said Tuesday the administration believes the largely Democratic Congress will support the Republican president and authorise him to use force in the Gulf.

One senior administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Bush was awaiting over whether to send a letter to Congress spelling out the sort of endorsement he is seeking.

But Sen. Edward Kennedy, a leading Democrat, predicted "a close vote. This nation is not prepared to go to war when there are still the diplomatic options and the peaceful options which are still there." Kennedy spoke on ABC-TV's "Good Morning America."

The House and Senate are

## Hurd rules out nuclear weapons in Gulf conflict

LONDON (R) — The U.S.-led military alliance lined up against Iraq in the Gulf will not use nuclear weapons if war breaks out, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Tuesday.

Asked about the possibility of commanders proposing the use of nuclear weapons to reduce casualties, Hurd told a British Broadcasting Corporation interview: "I can't see circumstances in which that request would be made or granted."

Hurd said the United States in the past had ruled out the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states.

"I can't see circumstances in

which they, or we, or the French would wish to change that," Hurd said.

Asked if the crisis would result in war, Hurd said: "It's now more likely than not but there still is a chance."

I believe Saddam Hussein is a man who likes surprises, who likes a touch of the theatre, who likes to astonish people.

"I'm not at all surprised that he has remained intransigent up to now. The advantage of having a deadline... is that it does create the maximum pressure for a peaceful solution in the last days, that's what we are in now."

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy and winds will be easterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min/Max temp.  
Amman ..... 3 / 14  
Aqaba ..... 9 / 15  
Deserts ..... 2 / 15  
Jordan Valley ..... 10 / 22

**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Dr. Mohammad Al Taati ..... (—)  
Al Sharas' pharmacy ..... (275325)

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr ..... (Morning) Dhuhr .....  
11:43 ..... (Morning) Asr ..... Maghreb ..... Isha .....  
14:30 .....  
16:54 .....  
18:15 ..... "Intimate Betrayal"

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 66 per cent, Aqaba 38 per cent.

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellies Tel. 810740

## ADC leader protests FBI plans

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Arab-American leader Tuesday criticised Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) plans to interview business and community figures of Middle Eastern descent, as part of efforts to gather information about possible attacks by Iraq.

But Williams made no such distinction when he gave information on the six helicopters to reporters late on Monday. He said the U.S. central command in Saudi Arabia was "releasing" the information.

At the Tuesday briefing, Williams said that "there were lots of reports yesterday about various kinds of activity in that (Gulf) theatre of operation."

"There was also a report, or a statement, or an announcement, if you will, by Saudi officials that some helicopters had landed in Saudi Arabia," he added. "Saudi officials higher up in the chain of command today are saying that those initial reports are not true."

"But there are lots of little leads to chase down, and until they've all been chased down, I think prudence would dictate that we not try to take any further stabs at this until all of those leads have been chased down."

On Monday night, Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassem dismissed the defection report as baseless and unfounded. It was "wishful thinking" designed to create "confusion," he told the Iraqi News Agency.

expected to begin deliberations Thursday that likely will lead to a stark choice for lawmakers: Whether to back up the president's threat or to risk defying it.

Thomas Foley, who leads Democrats in the Lower House of Congress, said Monday that the House will vote on the president's Gulf policy Friday or Saturday. Senate procedures make the timing less certain there, but majority leader George Mitchell, said he wants a vote before the Jan. 15 deadline set for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait because of problems that war in the Middle East could bring to Lebanon.

The implication is if you have a political view that may differ from the administration, then you are a potential terrorist," he said. "That is the wrong message to send to the Arab-American community. Many Arab-Americans are serving in the Gulf at this moment."

The organisation, which has received a dozen reports of FBI interviews in the last three days, is seeking a meeting with FBI Director William Sessions to discuss the FBI's programme, Mokhiber said.

FBI spokesman Thomas Jones denied that the effort amounted to harassment or would lead to discrimination against Arab-Americans.

"It certainly is not designed to do that," Jones said. "We are the leading agency for counterterrorism activities in the United States. As such we are carrying out our responsibilities."

Jones said the bureau was concerned that as the Jan. 15 deadline for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait gets nearer the possibility of "backlash against elements of the Middle Eastern population is extremely high."

We do want to let them know of our jurisdiction in the civil rights area and our responsibility in terms of counterterrorism and to seek any assistance and cooperation in assessing any potential for terrorist activities."

Edwards said his subcommittee staff planned to meet Wednesday with FBI officials to discuss the programme.

"I'm not at all surprised that he has remained intransigent up to now. The advantage of having a deadline... is that it does create the maximum pressure for a peaceful solution in the last days, that's what we are in now."

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## Key U.S. lawmaker sees rapid Gulf victory

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States and its allies stand a good chance of scoring a quick victory over Iraq if war breaks out, with a probable 500 to 1,000 U.S. fatalities, a key member of the U.S. Congress said Tuesday.

Representative Les Aspin,

chairman of the House of Representative Armed Services Committee, said another 3,000 to 5,000 U.S. soldiers would probably be wounded in such a war.

He made the comments in a 35-page analysis of the military option in the Gulf based on three weeks of hearings by his committee last month.

Aspin said the toll was acceptable to drive Iraq out of Kuwait and he would vote to authorise President George Bush to use military force if diplomacy fails.

Both the House and Senate were expected later this week to begin debating whether to authorise Bush to use U.S. troops to evict Iraqi forces from Kuwait if war came.

Aspin said he was confident most if not all the main allies in the U.S.-led coalition would join the air campaign against Iraq and the air-and land campaign to force Iraq from Kuwait.

"In particular, I believe that Arab forces are willing to engage Iraqi forces in Kuwait and that we should plan accordingly," he said.

Aspin also said Iraq probably

would try to break up the coalition and draw Arab states to its side by attacking Israel, but that effort would probably fail.

"Israel is likely to respond briefly and in kind, and our Arab allies are likely to keep on fighting Iraq," Aspin said.

He said a Gulf war would not be long and inconclusive like the war in Vietnam because there were no jungle to hide Iraq forces, neighbours to provide sanctuary or villagers in Saudi Arabia likely to support Iraq forces.

## Turkish diplomat to head UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Veteran Turkish diplomat Ilter Turkmen was named Tuesday to head the U.N. agency that assists Palestinian refugees.

Aspin said most U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia will be ready to fight on the U.N.-imposed deadline of Jan. 15 for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face war. But he said the latest U.S. units sent to the region will not be ready until February, so it would be better if war came then.

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## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Maghreb parliament backs Iraq

ALGERIA (R) — The Maghreb parliament, comprising deputies from five North African states, expressed solidarity with Iraq on Wednesday in the event of war in the Gulf. "The parliament declares its solidarity with the Iraqi people in the event of military aggression and at any time," said a resolution passed after a two-day session. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania formed the Arab Maghreb Union in 1983 to increase economic integration faced with a united Europe. The parliament, composed of 20 deputies from each country, has a consultative role. It denounced the presence of American troops deployed in the Gulf and accused them of seeking to "occupy oil wells and destroy the military potential of Iraq, which is the achievement of the whole Arab Nation." The deputies attacked Washington's pro-Israeli Middle East policy which it said encouraged the immigration of Soviet Jews to the Jewish state and obstructed U.N. efforts to solve the Palestinian issue. They also called for protection of human rights in their countries and support for moves towards democracy. A resolution expressed the need to "support human rights and protect public freedoms and expand democratic practices in the Maghreb countries."

### Libya: Clothes, medicine exempt from ban

TUNIS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has told the United Nations food, medicine and clothes are exempt from sanctions against Iraq, the news agency JANA said Wednesday.

"Banning food, medicine and clothes for Iraq is not included in the U.N. Charter or humanitarian charters," Qaddafi said in a letter sent to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday. Libya believes the embargo resolution adopted by the Security Council covers "products having a link with war," Qaddafi added. The U.N. Security Council banned all shipments to Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2. A U.N. committee decides whether to allow medicine and food sent to Iraq for humanitarian reasons. "I do not think the world accepts the embargo (of food, medicine and clothes) as it would mean a death sentence for the sick, elderly and children ... which Libya rejects," Qaddafi said. He said petroleum, arms and chemical weapons were products linked to war and a ban on sending them to Iraq was reasonable.

### Japan opposition begins mission

TOKYO (R) — The chief of Japan's leading opposition party left Tokyo Wednesday in hopes of meeting the presidents of France and Iraq to discuss the Gulf crisis, although neither has yet agreed to see her, a party official said. Takako Doi of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) will fly first to Paris, where she hopes to meet President Francois Mitterrand despite not yet having received a reply to her request for a meeting, the official said. She plans to arrive in Baghdad Saturday, but has no scheduled meetings with any officials, including President Saddam Hussein.

### Commonwealth meeting postponed

LONDON (R) — Talks on the future role of the Commonwealth by 10 of its leaders have been postponed because of the Gulf crisis, the Commonwealth secretariat announced on Tuesday. They were to have met on Jan. 21 and 22 in London. Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Eneka Anyaoku of Nigeria contacted leaders of Australia, the Bahamas, Britain, Canada, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Singapore and Zambia to tell them the meeting had been cancelled. Their meeting was called following a 1989 Commonwealth summit to study whether the group's institutions were equipped for the 1990s. It is now expected to take place later this year.

### Stripper urged to forget Gulf show

LONDON (R) — Admirers of a stripper called Charisma who is set to entertain U.S. troops in the Gulf have launched a petition to keep her in their northern English pub. "They (pub regulars) are so annoyed they are getting a petition together to keep her in Bradford," striptease agency chief Bob Brogden said Tuesday. But 21-year-old Charisma, whose wardrobe will include a combat jacket and a fake gun, was adamant about the change of venue. "I can't wait to get over there ... it should be fun." Charisma, whose offstage name is Fiona Henderson, will be earning £600 (\$1,200) a week, to disrobe for troops along with two other British strippers aboard U.S. ships. She criticised the Ministry of Defence for banning similar entertainment for British troops. "I think the Defence Ministry are being toffie-nosed not letting the British troops get an eyeful of us girls too," she said. "It would boost morale. And they should send out a couple of male strippers for the wrens (female troops) out there."

### British Phantom crashes off Cyprus

NICOSIA (R) — A British F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber crashed in the Mediterranean off Cyprus but both pilots ejected safely, a British military spokesman said Wednesday. The plane was on a routine training flight from the royal air force base of Akrotiri when it crashed 24 kilometres off the southern town of Limassol Tuesday. Helicopters plucked the two pilots from the sea and took them to a military hospital where they were detained for observation.

### Saudi radio to broadcast round the clock

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia's state radio said Wednesday that it would broadcast round the clock with immediate effect, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported. The announcement did not say why the radio had decided to extend its programmes just six days before the expiry of a U.N. ultimatum for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face expulsion by force.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

21:00 ..... Doha (R) Sage ..... 450 / 330

21:45 ..... Cairo (R) Spanish ..... 140 / 100

22:00 ..... Dubai (R) Tomatoes ..... 200 / 150

06:45 ..... Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (R) Musical (R)

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**PROGRAMME ONE**

16:00 ..... Damascus, Paris (AF) Koran ..... 16:45

16:45 ..... Frankfurt (L) Children programme ..... 16:45

14:45 ..... Riyadh (SV) Religious programme ..... 14:45

16:00 ..... Bahrain, Muscat (GF) Friday's prayer ..... 16:00

17:20 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (TK) Sports programme ..... 17:20

17:30 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (KL) Religious seminar ..... 17:30

12:45 ..... Cairo (E) Religious seminar ..... 12:45

14:15 ..... Cairo (MS) Religious seminar ..... 14:15

16:00 ..... Cairo (MS) Religious seminar ..... 16:00

18:00 ..... Cairo (MS) Religious seminar ..... 18:00

18:15 ..... Cairo (MS) Religious seminar ..... 18:15

**PROGRAMME TWO**

20:00 ..... Damascus, Paris (AF) Documentary ..... 20:00

20:45 ..... Bahrain, Muscat (GF) Documentary ..... 20:45

# Home News

## Queen briefs society on impact of crisis on Jordan

ROME (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor met Wednesday in Bonn with the president and members of the Jordanian-German Friendship Society and briefed them on the socio-economic impact of the Gulf crisis on Jordan.

Queen Noor outlined areas in which international cooperation and assistance were urgently needed. The Queen also expressed her appreciation of the society's efforts over the past 27

## Peace group urges dialogue, international peace conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — A peace group currently on a visit to Amman proposed Wednesday that all peace groups unite under the auspices of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and called the NGOs to hold a symbolic peace conference in a demilitarised Kuwait or in Amman.

The group, Peace Volunteers in the Middle East, issued a press release at a press conference in which delegations representing peace organisations from the U.S., Australia and other countries took part.

Following is the text of the press release:

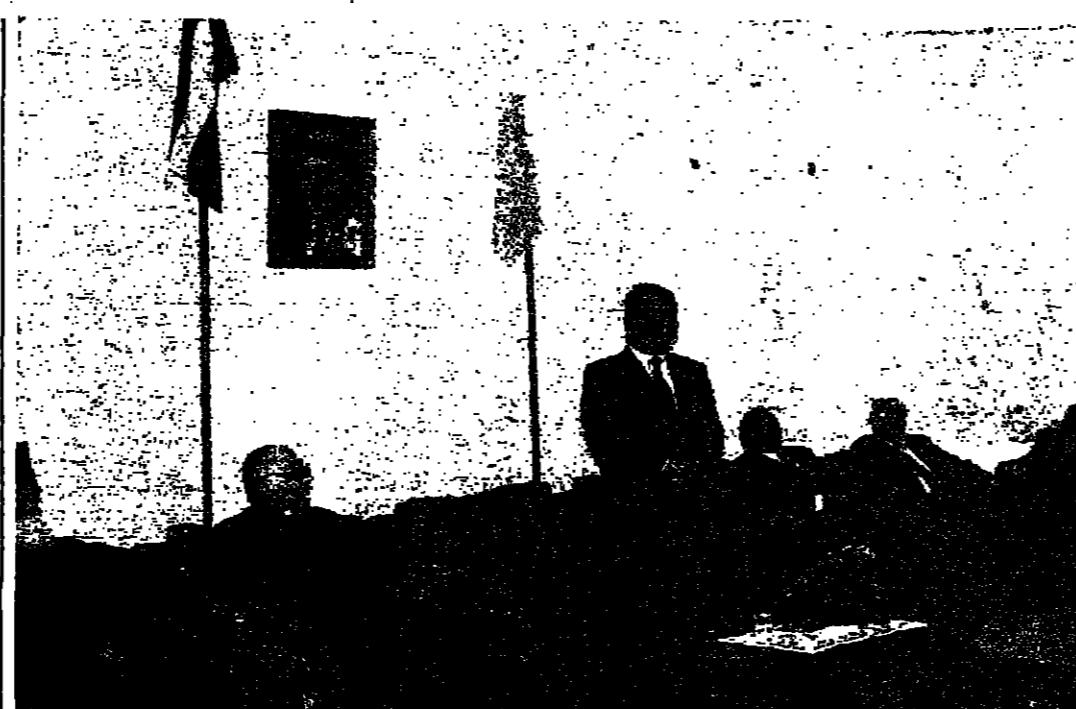
Since the 12th of October six delegations of the Italian Peace Volunteers for the Middle East have been continuously, in revolving shifts, in Baghdad to promote dialogue and friendship instead of hostility and war.

The volunteers belong to different non-violent, ecological, religious and solidarity organisations, including Pax Christi, War Resisters, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Military Tax Resisters, Kronos 1991 and Manites.

We suggested and opened with the Iraqi Peace and

years in promoting better understanding and closer cooperation between Jordanian and German nationals and thanked the society for its contribution to the relief efforts.

In Luxembourg, during a luncheon hosted by the Grand Duchesse, Queen Noor briefed those concerned with international assistance on Jordan's current circumstances and plans for cooperation in socio-economic development efforts.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday meets with Roman Catholic Patriarch of Jerusalem Michel Sabbah and senior Christian clergy in Jordan (Photo Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Prince Hassan, patriarch of Jerusalem hold talks

By Caroline Faraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein's current tour in Europe enhances the Kingdom's continuing endeavours to not only find a solution to the Gulf crisis, but to establish peace in the whole Middle East region. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Wednesday.

Speaking during a meeting with Roman Catholic Patriarch of Jerusalem Michel Sabbah and

several senior Christian clergy in Jordan, the Regent said that the King had always been keen on pursuing efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and in the occupied Arab territories.

The Regent underlined the need for establishing a dialogue based on mutual trust within the society and for enhancing the concept of political pluralism which is provided for in the national charter.

The region's problems, the Regent said, demand rational and brave stands on the part of

the society and not religious fanaticism.

The Regent criticised fanaticism in certain Christian and Muslim societies, especially in the United States.

At the outset of the meeting the patriarch delivered a speech lauding the Regent's efforts and pledging continued prayers for peace in the region.

Present at the meeting was Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ben Zeid and Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzeddin.

## Regent warns of consequences of military confrontation in Gulf

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday briefed a group of American students on Jordan's endeavours to find a solution to the Gulf crisis within the Arab framework and expressed hope that the Baker-Aziz meeting in Geneva would find a breakthrough in the search for peace.

The 13-member group affiliated to an association called "Fellowship for Reconciliation" is currently on a tour of the region urging leaders to work for peace.

The students, who came from a number of American universities, heard Prince Hassan stressing that an Arab solution to the crisis would contribute most positively towards the implementation of the international legitimacy.

The Regent warned of the grave consequences of a military confrontation in the Gulf and said Jordan was pursuing efforts

at all levels to reach a settlement.

The Regent also briefed the visiting group on Jordan's sufferings and said the Kingdom was the country the worst affected by the Gulf crisis.

He urged the international community to come to Jordan's assistance and honour its financial commitments to the country which has served as a haven for hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Gulf.

## Ortega stresses need to settle Gulf crisis peacefully

By Serene Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega arrived in Amman Tuesday for the third time in this region since the start of the Gulf crisis on Aug. 2. Ortega, head of the opposition leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front, says that now he has a clearer understanding on the situation in the Gulf, after holding talks with several world leaders including French President Francois Mitterrand, former German Chancellor Willy Brandt and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

During his meeting with de Cuellar, which took place Monday, one day after de Cuellar's meetings with United States President George Bush, Ortega said that they both stressed on the need to end the Gulf crisis peacefully. "Perez de Cuellar told me that the Jan. 15 deadline is not a deadline and it does not allow any country to use force. He (de Cuellar) is trying to interpret it (U.N. resolution 668) differently," Ortega told the Jordan Times in an exclusive interview.

They said that the demand for a teacher's union is quite legitimate under democracy rule.

Towards the end of the meeting it was agreed that the teacher's representatives gather again Wednesday at the Professional Association Complex to discuss the issue of the projected union.

Aziz-Baker talks in Geneva fail. About his talks with the French President Mitterrand, Ortega said that both leaders shared a similar point of view, which is to avert war in the Middle East. "Mitterrand said he was worried about the Jan. 15 deadline," Ortega said, adding that it was because he (Mitterrand) feared that the Americans will start firing immediately after the deadline."

Ortega also added that at the beginning of the crisis Europe felt that it was "left aside" by the Americans, but that now Europe was trying to take a different approach to solving the crisis. "I believe that France is taking an independent position by trying to work on an initiative in favour of a peaceful solution. Britain's position (on the other hand) is still following that of the United States," Ortega said.

Wednesday the European Community offered to meet Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz in Algiers in the next few days. EC diplomats said.

Ortega Wednesday met with Crown Prince Hassan. He said that they both shared an interest in the Aziz-Baker meeting in Geneva, stressing the need to continue exerting efforts to peacefully solve the Gulf crisis.

"If the results of the meeting in Geneva are positive, we will endorse these results, but if the

meetings fail then we will double our efforts in order to reach a peaceful settlement. We will keep a window open," Ortega said.

Earlier last week Ortega said in a press conference that his proposal represented "the spirit of the third world." According to his proposal, Iraqi troops would start a gradual withdrawal from the Kuwaiti territories in return for a pledge by the United Nations permanent members and the international community to hold an international conference on removing all weapons of destruction in the area, and a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

"If Israel rejects this... the Security Council should then call for the application of sanctions just as it did in the case of Iraq and Kuwait," Ortega had said in the press conference.

Ortega conceded that there was an urgency in launching his proposal, but said that this did not necessarily mean that it should be launched before Jan. 15 because "in principle we are against the deadline," Ortega said.

Ortega, who toured the Baqaa refugee camps Wednesday, will leave Amman for Baghdad Friday to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

## Saudi Arabia closes air space to IOM flight

By Ghadeer Taher  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Saudi Arabia Wednesday refused to allow a plane carrying Vietnamese evacuees from Amman to Hanoi to use its airspace, but there is no indication that regular Royal Jordanian flights in and out of Jordan would be affected, Jordanian officials said Wednesday.

The Saudi refusal was first disclosed in Parliament by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who said the Saudi authorities allowed two of three Vietnamese evacuation flights chartered by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) but denied the third one access to Saudi airspace.

A senior RJ official said the denial applied only to the IOM flight and "none of our regular flights which use Saudi airspace have been affected."

The RJ official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said he had no idea why the Saudis banned the evacuation flight. But industry sources said the move appeared aimed at cutting RJ revenues by not allowing the Jordanian national carrier to fly charter flights over Saudi territory.

"It seems that the Saudis

would like IOM to charter Egyptian planes for the evacuation," said one source. "The ban was applicable only to RJ charter flights," he said.

The RJ official reaffirmed that the airline had drawn up a contingency plan to deal with the eventuality of Saudi Arabia's closing its airspace to all commercial air traffic in the event of a military conflict after the Jan. 15 deadline set by the U.N. for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face war.

He said the plan was also taken in light of the already high "war risk" insurance, which has forced many airlines to cancel their flights to the Middle East in the run-up to the Jan. 15 deadline.

"If insurance premiums increase we may have to send part of our fleet to a hub station outside the area designated a war zone," the official, who preferred anonymity, said. But, he said, RJ would take such action only if requested to do so by the leasing company, Airbus. Tunis may be a potential hub station for the RJ aircraft, he said.

The official said that even if the Saudis closed their airspace in case of war, this would not affect flights to Europe and North America, which use Syrian airspace.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran

told the Lower House of Parliament that he had information that Egypt was planning to close its airspace on Jan. 13.

The premier also alluded to the possibility that Saudi Arabia might close its airspace altogether for commercial air traffic in the event of war and pointed out that this would result in hundreds of thousands of foreigners fleeing the war theatre getting trapped in Jordan.

In view of the situation, he told the Lower House, Jordan had closed its borders with Iraq for non-Jordanian evacuees and requested Iraq not to allow any evacuees to cross into Jordan.

The RJ official said the airline had not been informed of Egypt's move to close its airspace on Jan. 13. Reports from Cairo, subsequent to the prime minister's statement to the House Wednesday, quoted Egyptian airport officials as saying that the country did not plan to close the airspace. The officials were not identified.

"There are no plans to close the airspace either now or after Jan. 15," an official quoted by Reuters said. "Accordingly, if there is a quick political decision (to close the airspace), we will abide by it," he added.

## Food supplies to last for nine months-Badran

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has food stocks and other supplies to last the country for at least nine months, but the process of building up the reserves required gigantic efforts at all levels, Prime Minister Mudar Badran announced in Parliament Wednesday.

"We have sufficient supplies to last Jordan for even more than nine months, helping the country hold fast under all circumstances and eventualities," the prime minister said during his address to the deputies about the prospects of war and peace in the region as the Jan. 15 deadline set by the U.N. Security Council for Iraq to pull out its troops from Kuwait draws closer.

Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub who was present at the Parliament session echoed the prime minister's statement and said that under difficult conditions it is only natural for the country to adopt measures to safeguard the nation's interests.

In view of the Gulf crisis, the government last September introduced a rationing programme, allowing Jordanians to have one and a half kilogrammes of sugar and rice every month and one kilogramme of powdered milk every four months at subsidised prices.

Jordan imports all of its oil

abroad since Jordan sells bread and flour at a lower cost than is the case in the neighbouring Arab states.

Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub had toured the ministry's warehouses and announced on television that the country had sufficient stocks of all types of food; he warned against hoarding.

Jordan imports all of its oil from Iraq now at the rate of 41,000 barrels a day, down from 66,000 barrels a day before the Gulf crisis began, according to informed sources here.

Jordan used to rely on Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for about 90 per cent of its oil annually when the country used to consume nearly 22 million barrels of oil a year.

According to Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzeddin, Iraq is now selling Jordan most of its oil needs under a special arrangement under which Iraq is repaying a \$310 million debt to Jordan incurred during the Iran-Iraq war.

## Badran says six corruption cases have no legal grounds

By Abdallah Hasanat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Wednesday passed a number of laws, referred other bills to its various committees and heard government replies to deputies' queries.

The House passed a bill, the law for revenue stamps, that increases fees levied by the government on contracts, shipping manifests, bills of lading, mortgage and sale contracts, bills of exchange, leasing contracts, life insurance policies and treasury cheques.

According to a government statement, the increases will bring in an extra JD 3 million income for the treasury.

Another bill passed was an amendment to the criminal procedures law. According to the amendment, convicts can be rehabilitated under certain conditions. These include a trial serving the sentence or a pardon, a minimum period of probation and good conduct.

The House referred six draft laws to its Financial Committee after being examined by the House legal committee. They are the pension law for 1976, the Central Bank law for 1975, the Central Bank law for 1979, the customs law for 1983, the customs law for 1978 and another customs law for 1986.

The House referred recommendations made by its Agriculture Committee to the government to consider. These included cancellation of interest on agriculture loans drawn until the end of 1990 and rescheduling of the loans for six years free of interest.

The committee also recommended that the minister of agriculture should brief the House on his ministry's policies. The government agreed to make a statement on its agricultural policy within two weeks. A date

was referred to the House speaker.

Earlier in the session, Parliament's Secretary General, Dr. Saleh Zabi' read the government's answers to deputies' written queries.

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The prime minister said that there was an urgency in launching his proposal, but said that this did not necessarily mean that it should be launched before Jan. 15 because "in principle we are against the deadline," Ortega said.

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# Jordan Times

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## Geneva not a failure

THE WORLD held its breath yesterday, hoping that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz' talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker would be successful enough to avert war in the Gulf. Some of us were even looking for a breakthrough in efforts to solve the crisis peacefully and politically. That, unfortunately, albeit unsurprisingly, did not happen. The result is that the world is no closer to war than it had been a day earlier; and the effort, although not a great success, is not a total waste either. On balance, then, it would be wrong to label the Geneva talks as a failure.

In his press conference following the six-and-a-half-hour meeting last night, Secretary Baker agreed that the outcome had left him in a sombre mood, but in no way did he say or imply that he had lost hope in finding a peaceful solution to the Kuwaiti issue. Mr. Baker was disappointed that he did not detect any flexibility on the Iraqi side, it is true. But he is an experienced enough diplomat and statesman to have figured out beforehand that Tareq Aziz was not going to hand him an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait on a silver platter. Such a decision, if it is to be taken, will be made by Saddam Hussein, not by any other Iraqi leader; furthermore, it would be made in Baghdad, not in Geneva or in any other capital. This point could not have been lost on Mr. Baker, who equally could not have made the decision on linking the Palestinian problem to the Gulf crisis. It will have been most useful, though, if the U.S. secretary of state took the hint that the Iraqis still wanted him to go to Baghdad, as we indeed believe he has, by leaving the door open for future talks and stressing the need to consult with America's partners in the U.S.-led international coalition before another political move was made to avert war and disaster.

There are other positive elements that can of course be cited in the Iraqi-American talks. By both Messrs Aziz's and Baker's accounts, the dialogue was conducted civilly and professionally, free from the tone of threats and intimidation that has hitherto characterised the language used by American officials, from the president down. Then there were the disclosures by Secretary Baker that President Bush had not actually taken a decision to go to war with Iraq and that the Iraqi foreign minister had not told him that Iraq wanted to keep Kuwait or that he had ruled out a change of position by the Iraqi side on the issue of withdrawing from there. Mr. Baker also let it be known that there might be an important role for the U.N. secretary general to play in the next few days, as Mr. Aziz did underline that Mr. Perez de Cuellar would be welcome to visit Baghdad.

In sum, and in whichever way the Geneva meeting is looked at, the communication that started yesterday cannot be considered a failure. What had been a failure, as the Iraqi foreign minister pointed out in his press conference, is the fact that the U.S. administration had waited for over five long months to open talks with Iraq.

It is during this period of time that misunderstandings grew bigger by the day, and escalation threatened to go out of control irreversibly. And this could have been avoided. Where we go from here is crucial but not terribly certain. The hope remains that it is not too late to build on the dialogue that has finally started. Nobody, not the Americans nor the Iraqis nor anyone else, can afford to have the peace effort aborted. There simply is too much at stake for the world to allow war to happen.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

WE SHOULD not worry if the Baker-Aziz meeting lasted only for five minutes because Baker is bound to present his last ultimatum to Aziz; and the latter is expected to do the same thing by reiterating Iraq's clear position, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. The paper said that Baker would be backed by the allied forces which arrived in Saudi Arabia to loot Arab wealth while Aziz is backed by millions of honest and peace-loving Arabs and Muslims bent on supporting Iraq's views at all costs. The paper said that right and justice are on the Iraqi side and its people and armed forces would not be less heroic than the Vietnamese people, who dealt an ignominious defeat to the Americans, and the Afghan people, who humiliated the Soviets and their armed forces. The Iraqis and their brave Arab and Muslim supporters are quite ready to settle the account with the Americans and their unholy alliance, the paper noted. It said that Baker will listen to the words of Tareq Aziz telling him that he is speaking for the millions of honest Arabs and Muslims who have for so long suffered from the actions of the colonialist powers. Now that Iraq has finalised all preparations for confronting any aggression, Aziz is bound to make it clear to Baker and his alliance that the Arabs and Muslims will no more accept humiliation and subjugation, the paper added. The paper wished Aziz success in his endeavour and also wished Baker success if, it said, he came to Geneva to seek peace and not to reiterate Washington's ridiculous threats.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily tackles the dispute between the dairies and the farmers and cattle breeders and praises the latest decision by the Ministry of Agriculture to ban the use of any amount of powdered milk in the dairy products. Nazir says that the decision will help the farmers market their milk which in past used to be dumped with great losses incurred by the farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture has finally come to their rescue, he said. By banning imported milk, the country is bound to save a great deal of foreign currency and the farmers will be encouraged to increase production to be marketed in the Kingdom, says Nazir. The dairies will no doubt find that fresh milk is less expensive than the imported powdered milk, and can be acquired at any moment without difficulty, he argues. But he says that should the dairies decide otherwise, they would be causing a great damage to the farmers and the national interest; in this case the Ministry of Agriculture has to step in again to put things right.

## Beyond the Gulf: Prepare for a peace conference

By Jimmy Carter

ATLANTA — "Linked" or not, there is no way separate the crisis in the Gulf from the Israeli-Palestinian question. Following a settlement with Iraq, either through peace or through war, even greater pressure will emerge within the international community to convene a peace conference.

United Nations resolutions on the Middle East, from four decades ago to the present, have been given a new vitality and will not go away again.

Now is a propitious time for Israel to come forward with a genuine peace initiative, and President George Bush and U.S. congressional leaders should do everything possible to encourage such a move, present difficulties are formidable, but real progress is possible.

Before Iraq invaded Kuwait, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel rejected talks with a Palestinian delegation, the Israeli government fell and intifada violence escalated. Since then, alignment of Syrian and other Arab forces with the United States against Iraq, economic calamity for Jordanians and Palestinians, the Temple Mount tragedy and massive immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel are all increasing friction in the occupied territories.

Historically in the Middle East, stalemates or localised tensions have tended to deteriorate into broader conflict. Having long been involved in the peace process, I realise how important it is that setbacks not deter exploration for new ideas and opportunities.

I was distressed when Menachem Begin became prime minister in 1977, given his first speeches as Israel's leader. However, it was his willingness to negotiate with

President Anwar Sadat at Camp David that made the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty possible.

In my meetings last year with Likud leaders in Israel, they re-emphasised their opposition to an international conference, claiming that the United Nations and the Soviet Union would always support Arab positions. This concern about Soviet attitudes has been mitigated by the remarkable emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel and resulting diplomatic

exchanges between the two countries.

Although the subtle differences are significant, Arab and Israeli leaders actually have a lot in common. While calling for mutual security, for peace and for economic interests in the region to be addressed, Israelis have insisted on bilateral negotiations with Arab neighbours instead of with a phalanx of adversaries.

Among Palestinian leaders and those in Lebanon, Syria,

and Egypt, I have found uniform support for a peace conference and willingness under its auspices for direct talks with Israel. President Hafez Al Assad of Syria confirmed that, under such conditions, he is willing to negotiate directly with Israel to resolve the Golan Heights dispute.

Both Israeli and Arab leaders have now called for a regional conference to reduce arsenals of mass destruction. Another surprise development in the area has been encourag-

ing: In Lebanon, militia groups have withdrawn from Beirut and are finally negotiating with each other; a viable central government is evolving with more representative participation.

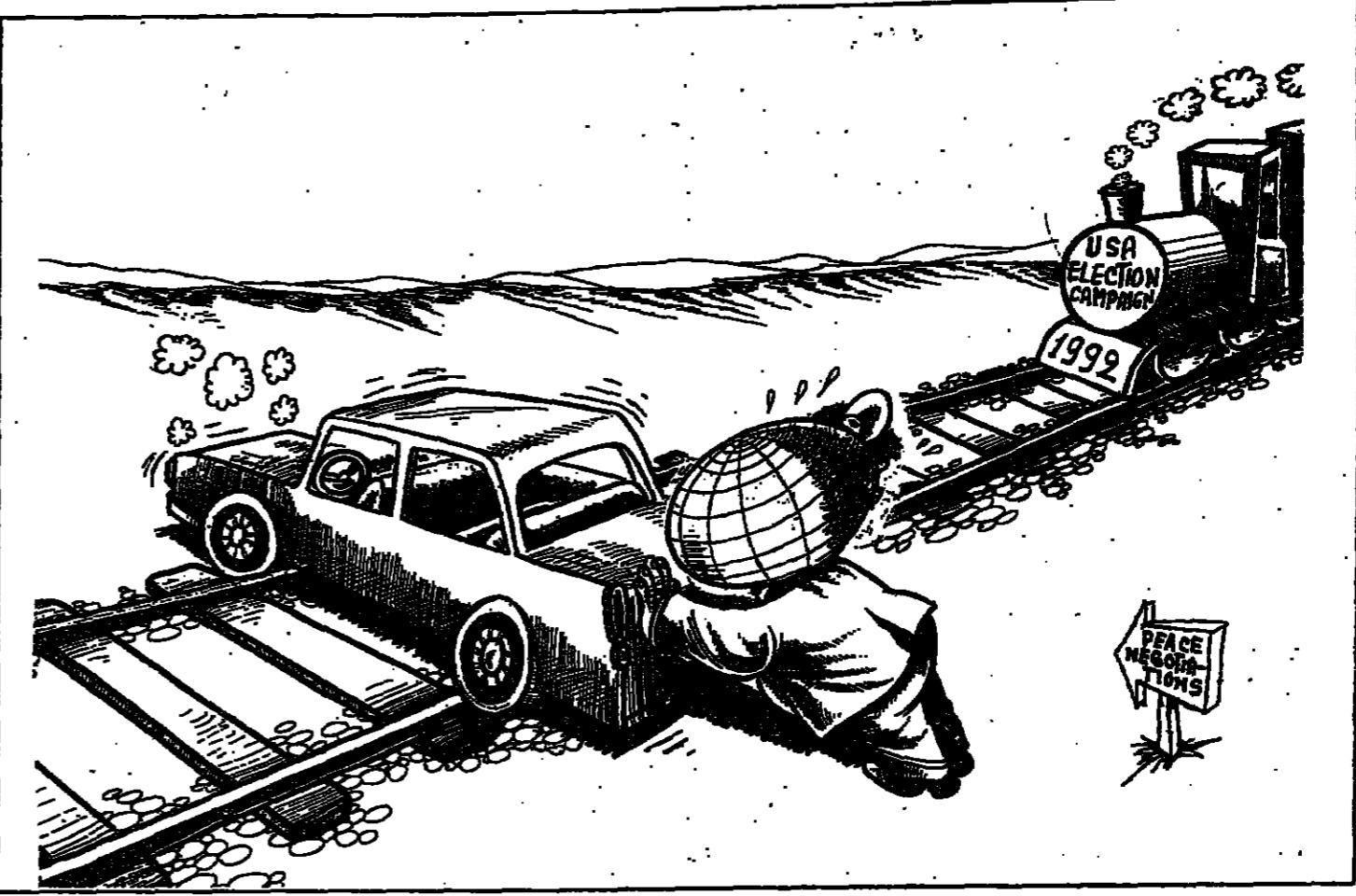
A carefully crafted peace conference under the bilateral sponsorship of the United States and the Soviet Union — if not the United Nations — could overcome Israel's objections about inherent bias against them. President Mikhail Gorbachev has

assured me that this is acceptable and that it would not try to impose or veto agreements reached by the Arab negotiators in their talks.

The principles of the David accords can provide a framework on which opposing forces might their efforts. Labo negotiated and adopted overwhelming vote Israeli Knesset, the bill approved, with only variations, in various statements and in P Ronald Reagan's speech September 1982. It quickly accepted by King of Jordan. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and others originally rejected these, now claim will accept them as a basis for peace initiatives.

There has to be good on both sides. Tragedy's PLO charter remains in its call for the destruction of Israel. Likud leaders professing support for David reject some of its tenets and those of U. solution 242, apparently willing to negotiate a representative Palestinian to relinquish control of areas taken in the 1967 war.

Differences over the Camp David tenets are well defined. This is peace talks are all about resolving such disputes modify adamant positions. There is no doubt that people of the region want peace. This brings us fundamental question: Will Middle East leaders respect the will of their people? International conference is the only chance. — New York Times



## Marek Halter: No thanks to you

By Dr. Labib Kamhawi

IN his evidently panicky letter addressed to His Majesty King Hussein in The New York Times, Israeli writer Marek Halter successfully defeated his own purposes.

Whether airing his own views, or acting on behalf of others, or trying to usher futuristic designs for this area, Marek Halter committed a basic mistake. He tried to take the Palestinians, the Jordanians, the Arabs, and the world community for fools. Halter was trying to tell the Palestinians and everybody else the following:

— That King Hussein is the enemy of the Palestinians and not Yitzhak Shamir.

— That Jordan, and not Israel, is the problem.

— That the persistent, highly explosive and very complicated Palestinian problem could easily be solved if one man, namely King Hussein, abdicates.

— That for the past four decades the obstacle to peace has been King Hussein and not

their own destiny on their own Palestinian land? Or have double-standards become a standard policy for some in this world?

In order to refresh the memory of Halter, and that of others who may choose to think like him, here are some facts, which the Israelis themselves know and many try to ignore:

— The state of Jordan is not Palestine. The land of the state of Palestine is currently occupied by Israel.

— King Hussein is the King of Jordan, and Yasser Arafat is the president of the state of Palestine. The enemy of the Palestinians and the obstacle to peace is not King Hussein, but, rather, the consecutive Israeli governments. The party which can make peace on behalf of the Palestinians is the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and nobody else.

Finally, no thanks to Halter, because no Palestinian asked him to defend the Palestinians in such a twisted and distorted manner. Moreover, no Jordanian would permit him, let alone ask him, to address King Hussein in the manner he did, or, indeed, condone the idea that Jordan should pay for the continued Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. It should, however, be pointed out that baiting Israel out at the expense of Jordan is neither acceptable nor permissible by the Jordanians as well as the Palestinians.

The protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Jordan will always be a cherished Jordanian responsibility with full Palestinian support and backing. The reshaping of the future of the Arab World is the responsibility of the Arab people alone.

Dr. Kamhawi is a former professor of political science at the University of Jordan and a member of the Royal Commission that drafted Jordan's National Charter. He is now the secretary general of the Popular Committee for the Defence of Jerusalem.

By Stanley D. Miller  
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Most whites in the United States hold fast to negative stereotypes of blacks and Hispanics even while white support for racial equality is gaining ground, a survey found.

Three of four whites believe blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to prefer living on welfare, the general social survey by the National Opinion Research Centre found. And most whites think blacks and Hispanics are more likely to be lazy, violence-prone, less intelligent and less patriotic.

Yet the survey also found increased support among whites for racial equality.

White support for school desegregation rose from 14 per cent in 1972, the first year of the survey, to 29 per cent in 1990. White disapproval of laws against interracial marriage rose from 18 per cent to

77 per cent.

"With all this p change, one might assumed there has been equal breakdown of n imagery," said Larry who teaches sociology University of California Angeles and helped design survey questions.

It's ironic, given the other forms of negativities toward minorities favouring discriminatory housing, jobs, education have basically disappeared.

The centre conducted face-to-face interviews with adults nationwide last. The respondents were representative of the population, said survey to Tom W. Smith. The error averaged 3.5 per cent.

The general social has been conducted 17 since 1972, but 1990 w first year it included que on stereotypes.

The centre conducted

## Japan's unwanted minorities defy system

By Yuri Kageyama  
The Associated Press

TOKYO — One day about a decade ago, Han Jong Souk decided enough was enough. He would no longer tolerate being treated as a foreigner in a land where he had lived most of his life.

Han went on to become the first Korean to refuse to be fingerprinted, a requirement in Japan for all criminals and foreigners.

The staunch refusal of the soft-spoken businessman, now 61, soon spread to thousands of other defiant Korean residents.

"We are part of an 80-year history of Japan. Yet there is no existence on earth that is more miserable than the Korean in Japan. We have no rights," Han, who was fined 10,000 yen (about \$75), said in a recent interview.

Han's case eventually made it to the Supreme Court, and was dismissed in 1989 when an amnesty for fingerprint refusals was granted. A year earlier, the law had been changed to require fingerprinting just once, instead of every three to five years.

Now, it may finally be on the way out.

In an effort to improve relations with Seoul, the government may abolish mandatory fingerprinting for ethnic Koreans, by far the largest minority

out Japanese history.

The desire to preserve ethnicity is reflected in Japan's naturalisation process, a far cry from U.S. law that grant citizenship to everyone born within the United States.

Many Koreans find the citizenship process in Japan degrading and painfully reminiscent of colonial history, which helps explain why only a tiny fraction are naturalised each year.

To win Japanese citizenship, applicants are interviewed for hours and their backgrounds are extensively researched. Often investigators go to the applicants' workplaces and neighbourhoods to evaluate whether they have taken appropriate measures to assimilate into Japanese society.

The candidates may be encouraged to adopt Japanese names. They also will be told to give up membership in any resident Korean organisation.

As one Justice Ministry official put it, naturalisation is "an expression of the individual's desire to become Japanese."

If an applicant is wearing traditional Korean clothing, we may ask him why. It's one thing to wear ethnic apparel at a wedding or if relatives are making you do it, but something else if he wants to wear it out of ethnic pride," said the official, who

spoke on condition of anonymity.

The closer one is to maintaining a "regular Japanese" lifestyle, the better the chances for citizenship, the official said.

Han described the mentality of Japanese naturalisation as follows: "If you don't want to face discrimination, then why don't you come and join the discriminating side?"

Indeed, discrimination can be so intense that some Koreans choose to pass themselves off as Japanese rather than suffer the social costs of asserting their Korean background.

Kang Sung, who published a job-referral magazine for Koreans, says on-the-job discrimination is still common, though the labour shortage and pressures on Japan to internationalise are helping.

Of 2,000 corporations he surveyed in September, 500 said they were willing to hire foreigners, up from 314 four years earlier.

Koreans find it particularly difficult to land public jobs. According to the Home Affairs Ministry, there were only 382 public employees of Korean nationality in April 1988.

Relaxation of requirements for foreigners to get public jobs also is expected to be discussed at this week's talks in South Korea.

## Journalists flock to Gulf

By John Fullerton  
Reuter

rooms with in-house video suites bathrooms and mini-

Huge supermarkets provide nearly every whim of foreigner, from gasmas bags.

Four-legged transport kites have been replaced by the helicopter and the American workhorse of battlefield, the high-mobility multipurpose wheel vehicle humvee, successor to Willys jeep of World War II.

Boots would have been replaced by the qualification his assignment — he would have to pass a fitness test trained in first aid before could join teams covering o bat.

In "Scoop" a case of taken identity propelled a loquacious Boot from his general role as part-time scribbler the life of the vole and crows warbler to highly-paid correspondent covering civil war in Saudi Arabia.

Instead reports are packed in day-glo orange plastic canisters flown back from the front line by helicopter.

The modern correspondent has forsaken the solar topee for the camouflage helmet, made of lightweight kevlar to deflect ricochets and shell fragments.

The clacking of portable typewriters has given way to frenetic, silent tapping on laptop computers, plugged into satellite telephones.

War correspondents no longer take days or weeks to reach the battlefield by horse-drawn wagon, camel or donkey.

They simply jet into one of the countless international airports in the Gulf region and speed along four-lane highways to check into luxury hotel

spirit as he buried his head in book on the bus ride to vi combat troops in the desert.

The title? "How to be a correspondent."

# Jordan Times WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Jan. 10, 1991 A

## Renovation gives Sphinx new lease on life



The Sphinx has suffered serious decay over the years

By Mimi Mann

The Associated Press  
GIZA PLATEAU, Egypt —

The ailing Sphinx is starting 1991 with a new lease on life.

Antiquities officials are thrilled with results of the first year of one of the largest renewal projects in the statue's 4,600-year history.

And they say by the time the restoration project is finished in about two years, the monument will be in its best shape in centuries.

"For the first time we can say to the world we've returned the Sphinx to its youth," said Zahi Hawass, director-general of antiquities for the Giza Pyramids and the Sphinx.

It has been a year that has seen the Sphinx embraced by scaffolding, its right paw dismantled stone by stone and reassembled with new stones, layers of crusted salt removed from its sides and the water table beneath its mammoth body stabilised.

After the current project, officials say, the statue still will have no nose. The original was lost in antiquity.

Artists worked alongside turbaned antiquities workers to sculpt limestone blocks to supplement decaying ones. To let the Sphinx breathe, sand and mortar was shoveled in to replace as much as 3 1/2 feet

(one metre) of cement used in disastrous restoration attempts in the 1980s.

And as the work progressed, a beeping weather station installed atop the Sphinx by the J. Paul Getty Conservation Institute of Marina Del Rey, California, recorded data for the first indepth look at what's really happening to the statue.

The institute is paying \$200,000 for the weather station, which is monitoring the effects of pollution, weather conditions on the Sphinx for a one-year period, ending in spring 1991.

It has been a year in which pessimistic predictions of doom slowly gave way to optimism that modern technology can indeed prolong the life of the sphinx.

One of the main believers was Sayed Tawfik, chairman of antiquities, who last visited the Sphinx a day before he died in December at age 51.

"I'm so happy with work. It's so beautiful," he said in an interview that week. "We've saved the Sphinx."

The statue of a lion with a pharaoh's head has spent much of the past 46 centuries causing faithful admirers a lot of worry. Repairs began in ancient times, possibly as soon as it was carved, and continued over the millennia to stabilize.

"I'm so happy with work. It's so beautiful," he said in an interview that week. "We've saved the Sphinx."

Artists worked alongside turbaned antiquities workers to sculpt limestone blocks to supplement decaying ones. To let the Sphinx breathe, sand and mortar was shoveled in to replace as much as 3 1/2 feet

as periodically the Sphinx was dug out of wind-blown Sahara graves of sand.

In the 20th century, succeeding generations have tried to keep the Sphinx looking like the Sphinx. Experts say with each addition, until now, the statue lost much of its original look.

In 1985 antiquities officials began a major project to restore and preserve the Sphinx. It continued until February 1988, when a 2 1/2 tonne boulder fell from the right shoulder of the limestone statue carved from natural rock augmented by layers of hard and soft stones.

The rockfall sent an avalanche of alarm throughout the world of Egyptology.

"You can have a whole temple like Karnak fall and nobody will care," Hawass said. "But let a tiny stone topple from the Sphinx, and the whole world goes crazy."

In Egypt, the rockfall became an emotional national issue. It cost the chairman of antiquities his job, the second chairman in a row to be fired because of a Sphinx rockfall, and caused 10 months of furious debate over who or what caused it.

Tawfik was careful not to repeat the mistakes of those who came before. After the current restoration project

began, he made at least a trip a week to supervise the work.

"Sometimes I make three trips," he said in his last interview. "If I don't come, the Sphinx may sleep. And one day I'll come and it won't be here."

Giza Plateau director Hawass said it is difficult to put a price tag on the restoration project because the antiquities organization is handling all the work through its own resources, using stones from its own quarry and Egyptian workers.

"We have very few costs outside the organization," he said. "If foreigners were handling the work, it would be costing at least a million dollars a month. But Egyptians are doing it, and so the costs are surprisingly low."

Hawass said taking care of the Sphinx was important from the earliest times.

"For every king the Sphinx was a symbol of kingship, of his country," Hawass said. "Tuthmosis IV, Tutankhamun, Ramses II. They didn't just worship the Sphinx. They wanted to take care of it, to show they cared. It was something they had to do."

And today, he said, "everybody cares what happens to the sphinx. What we're doing now shows how much we in Egypt care also."

RECENTLY, a dignified and distinguished professor from the University of Jordan, took his wife for treatment at one of the many hospitals in Amman. As Professor Adnan waited with his wife for their turn to see the doctor, he could smell the aroma of alcohol and medicine. He heard the rustle of nurse's uniforms and spongy sound of their shoes on the smooth marble floor which reflected the neon lights. The hospital seemed to emit an atmosphere of trust and efficiency. Small children passed the time running back and forth and their laughter echoed in the corridors.

Professor Adnan drew out a package of his steady supply of cigarettes and nervously puffed away the allotted waiting time. Finally, a rather cool aide called his wife's name and the professor escorted her into the doctor's office. He was met with respect and concern by the attending physician who subsequently scribbled out the appropriate medication and then graciously waved the professor and his wife out of his office with a reminder of the date of their next consultation.

Relieved that their wait was over, Adnan turned to his wife and said, "look, instead of accompanying me to the hospital pharmacy, why don't you go and make an appointment for your next visit while I get your prescription filled?"

"With a 'Fine, I'll meet you at the pharmacy,' his wife took a right turn and he proceeded to purchase her medicine.

He approached the pharmacy window and was met by a snobby pharmacist who was decorated with perfectly manicured hands, the latest hairstyle, a mouthful of gum and a perpetual cup of tea at her fingertips. Even though Adnan had been the first of two or three others behind her, she served the intruders first, which indicated they were friends of hers and deserved special treatment and attention.

The professor was a gentleman so he decided not to make an issue out of an insignificant incident. When his turn came, he met the pharmacist with, "Good morning, could you please fill this prescription for me?" in the politest voice he could muster.

The girl haughtily grabbed the paper from his hand as her gum popped in her mouth and with burning eyes she seemed to peer right through him as though he weren't even there. The professor took out yet another cigarette and began to walk and puff the time away. After taking her time, the pharmacist returned with a huff and an assortment of medicine and said, "that will be JD 30."

He was astonished at the amount of packages she had plucked down in front of him. He was sure that there had been only one medication written on his wife's prescription paper, so he concernedly opened one of the packages and began to read the enclosed dossier which contained the indications, dosage and administration. His eyebrows knitted in anger. His wife had pain in her shoulder, but this medicine was meant for someone with a cough! He addressed the pharmacist with, "wait a minute. This prescription can't be for my wife! She doesn't have a cough. You must have made a mistake!"

The professor had dared to challenge the superior knowledge of the pharmacist, besides, she would have to go back another time and refill his prescription. She appeared very disturbed and rudely puffed, "oh, give me the medicine. Let me see it!"

Adnan knew her attitude grew more belligerent because her ignorance was the mother of her impudence. She had exhausted his patience and usual good humour. He clutched the assortment of medicine and said with suppressed rage, "No, I won't give it back to you! You've made a terrible mistake. Are you sure you studied pharmacy? You should have studied history or taken a sewing course instead!"

He watched the girl flinch slightly and suddenly the pharmacist in charge rushed in and demanded, "what's the problem? Here, let me see the medicine!"

Professor Adnan snapped back, "and who are you to see the medicine? What kind of pharmacy are you running?" The wrath in his eyes sent the head pharmacist back to her maze of bottles and she lost herself somewhere of a pharmacy shelf.

By now, a group of patients had crowded around the professor. They inquired about the commotion and what his problem was. When he told them what happened, they said, "oh, no, then we've all been taking the wrong medication. God help us!"

Inflamed even further, he headed for the manager of the hospital, bottles and packages in hand. He entered the manager's office and after he introduced himself, stated, "no offence to Zambia, but you know that this isn't a hospital there. We're in a hospital in Amman and this is the 20th century. Giving a patient the wrong medication is not only dangerous, it can be very lethal. I demand to see the doctor who is responsible for the pharmacists."

The manager, himself a medical doctor, knew the danger of giving incorrect prescriptions and was visibly shaken. He apologised to the professor. Adnan then went to the doctor who supervised the pharmacists and complained to him.

At due length, the professor received the correct medicine and returned home with his wife. Later, he remembered the hadith "have mercy on those on earth and God will have mercy on you," and thought of the dangerous negligence of the pharmacist.

Surely, any patient who enters a hospital is in need of mercy and patience. The story about Professor Adnan is true. The names have been changed or concealed to protect the innocent as well as the guilty. The negligence of the girl who filled Adnan's prescription is deadly. The professor was cautious enough to check his wife's prescription. What about those who do not check theirs or are unable to read in the first place? If this incident happened in certain other countries, the pharmacist in question would be fired from her job or could even be taken to court and sued. More precautions should be taken to ensure the safety of all patients. The doctor's name, the patient's name and the name of the medicine must be required by law to be labelled in all medicaments.

Further, no person should be intimidated by anyone working in a hospital for the patient is the hospital's source of income and is paying precious money to be served with respect.

## THOUGHTS FOR THIS WEEK

I am always ready to learn, but I do not always like to be taught

— Sir Winston Churchill, British Statesman (1874-1965).

To fear love is to fear life, and those who fear life are already three parts dead

— Bertrand Russell, British philosopher (1872-1970).

## Computers at school—the second generation

By Françoise Baroche

PARIS — Five years after the first "Compute for Everyone" (CFE) plan was ceremoniously launched, the French Education Office has decided to replace the 150,000 Thomson microcomputers installed in schools.

After a procedure lasting 18 months, it has selected six manufacturers: the Italian Olivetti, the Dutch Philips and four French companies: Bull, Goupil, Normerel and ADDX, a small firm with a turnover of around fifty million francs.

The whole problem of the French administration was to get away from the first "Computers For Everyone" plan, which had been drawn up by the public Audit Office (Cour des Comptes), the faithful guardian of the state coffers. In a report, it had shown itself to be particularly severe towards this project which it considered as being too expensive (the planned expenditure at the time, 1.8

billion francs, had been exceeded), ill-suited to the needs of the children and teachers, who were inadequately trained.

Indeed, a number of machines had remained in the school cupboards, or were not, or barely used. In 61 per cent of schools, they were not even used for three hours a month per student.

The repercussions on French industry could also be contested. Thomson, which had won the major part of the order, withdrew from microcomputers in 1989.

It was thus a matter of not

making the same mistakes in

1990, while, at the same time,

not sparing out. To begin

with, the amount of money at

stake is far from that used in

the "CFE-1" operation.

In the best of cases, the market

is restricted to between 750

million and one billion

francs. The French Educa-

tional Office wanted each

machine to cost no more than

5,000 francs and maximum

use to be made of the existing

software.

The French administration,

however, was reluctant to

give the market to such a

small concern, and it changed

the procedure, specifying its

demands. Computer manu-

facturers set to work once

more and, in June 1990, four

of them were selected by an

honorary jury: Olivetti, Phi-

lipps, the German Siemens

and ADDX. Bull, who had

been busy buying up the

American company Zenith,

had withdrawn from the

market.

Eighteen months ago, com-

puter companies were invited

to tender in competition.

From the outset, a small

French firm, ADDX, studied

the file and quickly proposed

a machine which would make

it possible to keep part of the

existing stock.

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and ADDX. Bull, who had

## The Horrors of Moving

By Maha Addasi

**Our work place just moved to a new location and the process was a nightmare, no ifs or buts or maybes about it. It was by no means like on Spaceship Enterprise where Mr. Spock, beamed people along with their possessions to the different location. No sir, there was more to moving than that. As usual I have plenty to complain about. Top priority goes to complaining about the people who came from the company to pack our things. Good grief, they smelled so awful they should have been charged with attempted mass murder. After they all arrived, late of course, the offices looked like a concentration camp.**

**What is the deal here? Is it part of the packers' job description, "must smell grotesque" or do packing companies make people sign a paper saying that they will never use soap as long as they work for this or any packing company?**

**Nothing has changed on that front, all packers have a cloud of stench around them. So far there have been no exceptions.**

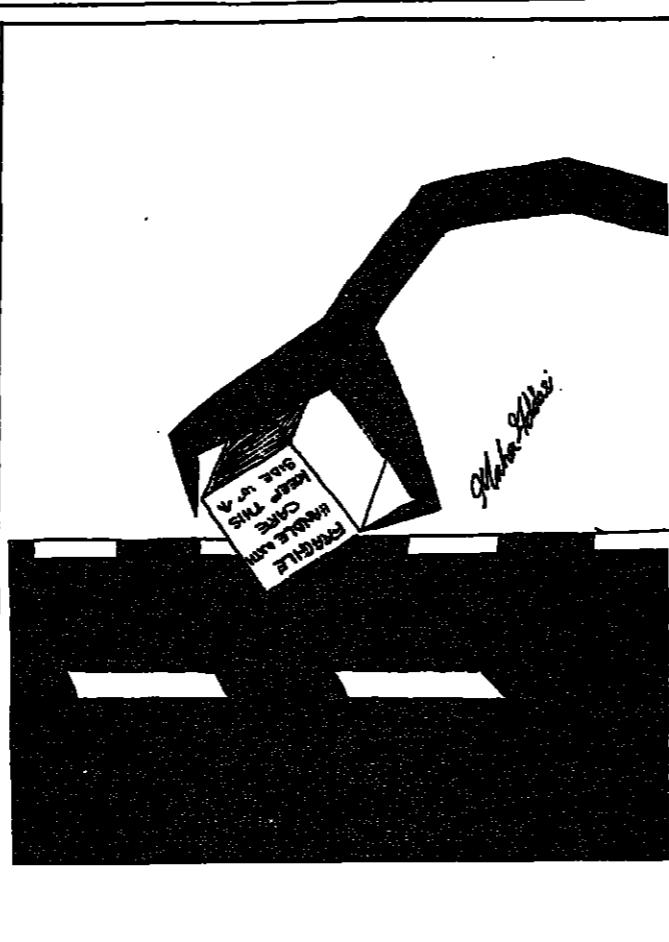
**What has changed, however, is the way the packers go about their work.**

**For example, it used to be that when a packing company came to pack a house or office, they used to take care of packing from the A to Z. This time the arrangements were a teeny weeny bit different because we, the people who were paying the packing company, were the ones who did the packing. We were the people who made sure that delicate items were wrapped carefully with newspapers, we were the ones who numbered the boxes and made notes of the contents of each box. We were the people who labelled some boxes "fragile," in the hopes that whatever breaks it will be in large enough pieces we could glue together instead of the smitherines it would be if the box was not labelled "handle with care." In short we did everything. Well almost everything. Let me be fair here, I mean come on, the packers did after all provide the boxes. And they did cellophane the boxes we packed very tightly. The packers also "requested" tea a few hundred times every hour.**

"Strong with plenty of sugar," they said.

Come to think of it they never said "please," or "you would kindly." When the packers asked for tea, they wanted tea and that was an order. Then they lit up their cigarettes and the smoke lingered with the stench and within seconds all of us poor souls, who were not immune to the ridiculous odour that was natural to those packers, were ready to suffocate. We did not suffocate though. We had to be wide awake to be able to follow "them" from one office to another, ashtray in hand.

Those of us who were so proud of themselves for catching the ashes from the packers' cigarettes mid-air before they glided to the ground were not happy for long. The packers, once they finished their cigarettes, didn't grind them in the ashtrays we provided. No that would have been the obvious thing to do and they wanted to be "je ne sais quoi?" So they all daintily dropped their cigarettes on the carpet we were trying to protect and in unison ground their cigarette stubs with their feet. All "we" could do at that stage was grind our teeth and restrain



each other from clobbering "them." I think that punching the daylights out of them would have been too lenient in this case, as far as "we" were concerned.

They, the packers, finally came to the most difficult part of their endeavours. The packers actually had to carry the boxes those few inches to the elevator and those other few inches from the elevator to the trucks.

The packers were complaining that they were underpaid and that the boxes we packed were too heavy. What audacity. I could just scream.

The things are at the new location now, but no one has had the courage to unpack yet. I'm sure there will be several people starting their sentences nostalgically with "once upon a time." As in, "once upon a time this used to be a chair but now it's a pile of sawdust."

Anyways, I think I've said enough. I have some advice, though. If you are considering moving do it now because rumour has it that the new generation of packers will set up their hammocks at the location you will be moving from and just watch as you load the truck while they sip their super-saturated tea, smoke their cigarettes and get paid.

Another piece of advise is, to invest in a company that specialises in deodorants and then take a contract-out-on all the packing company's employees. Trust me, you could make a bundle.

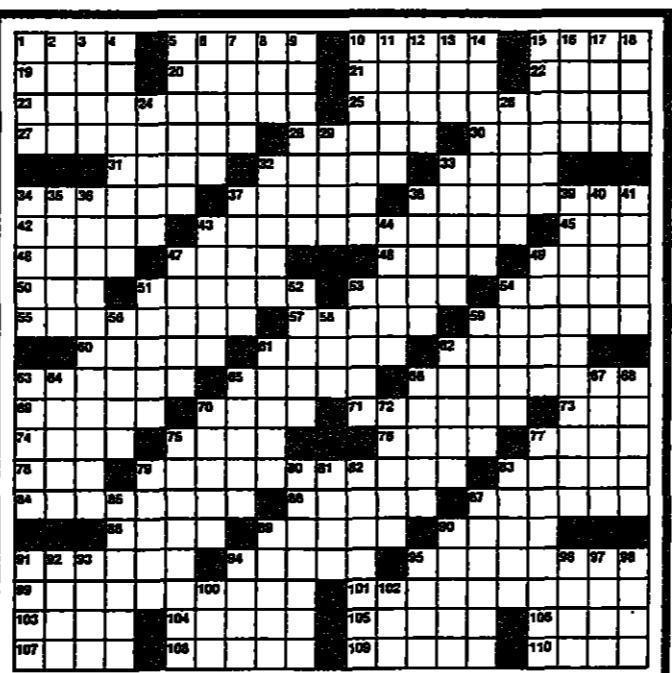
## Weekend Crossword

BACK AND FORTH  
By Harold B. Cross

**ACROSS**  
1 Certain donor  
5 Pottery worker of a kind  
10 Glasses  
15 Apple Oakley  
19 "The - Tattoo"  
20 Bandleader  
21 Musical tempo direction  
22 St. et-Vilaine, Fr.  
25 Hesitant  
27 Shore dweller  
28 in - (agitated)  
30 Founder of Ger.  
31 "I came, --, I conquered"  
32 "I am the voice"  
41 Put out of action  
15 Liberals  
16 Quixotic  
17 Innocuous  
18 Mo.

**DOWN**  
1 Shank  
2 Easy gal  
3 Mountain in Tasmania  
4 Comes over  
5 Open  
6 Part of -  
7 Prison  
8 One Ger.  
9 Good wishes  
10 Armchair  
11 Paper CC  
12 "I came, --, I conquered"  
13 "I am the voice"  
14 Put out of action  
15 Liberals  
16 Quixotic  
17 Innocuous  
18 Mo.

**Diagramless** 17x17, by James Barrick



1. **Vocational**, life spent in forced penury may be life's most valuable experience.
2. **Sadly** dad parked in the welcome mat when teen son's rock band shook the house from its foundation.
3. **Leaves** not be high enough to hold big floods; have too few sandbags.
4. **Tot** in Ohio writes letter to his pen pal in Iowa.

CRYPTOGRAMS

LYWJF FCQA TILYSW WDTWA FWTCW  
TWYSHLQW VSW PWSHL WJKWH FD LFJA

—By Earl Ireland

FSKFW FCD.

ZYLFD CAPUMK ELG FASTFLYING MEN

CWUMUMDCN UR MWLFKUSNLFAS

LAWSWLRM "DLFTNN SPACCNW." —By Ed Huddleston

3. IRO JOIKMCV: MVEBKZV CPWY CBEFZ

XVGKOV MBEFOINAKX GZPZE PJZ JIENL JI

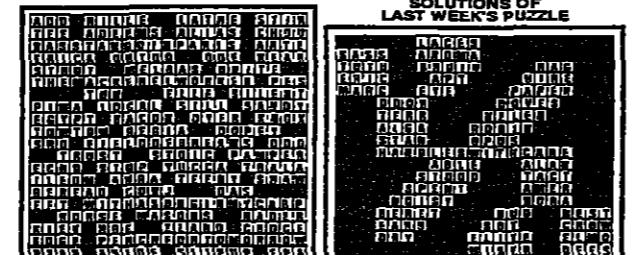
FAIQ LIQ JI WWYC. —By Gordon Miller

4. PAULPEN REDOU BTNX HODOBX HLIQ

RTHO BAXSOHLPEN SBEU BLXSTHLPEN.

—By Norton Rhodes

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Jan. 10

10:00 News in English

8:30 Day By Day

One Big Happy Family

Brian decides to enforce some new rules around the house but Ross proves to be a little rebellious.

9:10 Black Forest Clinic

The Mistake

The hospital receives another patient. A pianist with a broken thumb. Prof. Bregman tries hard to help him restore his shattered musical career.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

Intimate Betrayal

Starring: James Brolin, Melody Anderson

Michael and his wife are running a hotel business by the lake. Suddenly a stranger comes to town and Michael disappears. The wife is in for many shocks.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

Caroline

Starring: Stephanie Zimbalist and Pamela Reed

Caroline is such a faithful and devoted nurse that she puts up with many ordeals to care for a retarded child even against his parents blessings.

Friday, Jan. 11

8:30 Coach

Hayden and a bunch of friends are about to dine out... when suddenly somebody's dog disappears... and this obviously ruins the whole evening.

9:10 Shakespeare

Sunday, Jan. 13

8:30 Mother And Son

Maggie Gets The Milk

Maggie is able to trick both Arthur and the social worker

10:00 News in English

10:20 Derrick

Romer invents a new sophisticated computer, but tries

into providing her with good free meals.

9:10 Sweat Of The Sun, Tears Of The Moon

Bravo, Bread and Circuses

The organizer of this Latin American trip this time deviates into some social aspects of life which beget social and political apathy.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Paradise

Childhood's End

When an old friend of Ethan's shows up in town with her daughters, Ethan begins to worry about his nephews and her daughter, too.

Monday, Jan. 14

Golden Girls

Stanley is about to get married, Dorothy is pinched by jealousy and tries hard to prevent the marriage.

9:10 The Keepers

Land Of Plenty

Jack is annoyed at the officials' lack of concern and does his best to protect more natural places. But sadly, he fails.

Saturday, Jan. 13

8:30 After Henry

Romantic Complications

After all this time the grandmother gets to meet someone new in her life.

9:10 Our House

Families and Friends

10:00 News in English

10:20 Not A Penny More, Not A Penny Less

When Harvey's victims complete their revenge on him, they get shocked when they realize it was all for nothing.

later to destroy it because the new invention is very efficient but amoral.

Tuesday, Jan. 15

8:30 Charles In Charge

Jamey and Sara are both candidates and Teddy and Charles are their campaign managers. This is a perfect recipe for trouble.

9:10 Documentary

Life Revolution

Genetic engineering is a crucial science yet controversial. The moral aspect of it is still a big issue today.

10:00 News in English

10:20 French Film

Wednesday, Jan. 16

8:30 After Henry

Romantic Complications

After all this time the grandmother gets to meet someone new in her life.

9:10 Our House

Families and Friends

10:00 News in English

10:20 Not A Penny More, Not A Penny Less

When Harvey's victims complete their revenge on him, they get shocked when they realize it was all for nothing.

## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, Jan. 10

1919 — British army takes over administration of Bagdad Railway.

1920 — League of Nations comes into being.

1928 — Leon Trotsky, one of chief architects of Soviet Union, is ordered into exile by Soviet government.

1938 — Japanese troops enter Tsingtao, China.

1942 — Japanese invade Dutch East Indies in World War II.

1949 — Sweden becomes first Western European country to announce it will establish full diplomatic relations with North Vietnam.

1948 — Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak warns that Egypt will not stand idle in face of Iranian threats to Arab countries in the Gulf.

1949 — China ends seven months of martial law in Peking.

1949 — Breakaway Biafra surrenders, ending 32-month-old Nigerian civil war. Biafra leader General Odumegwu Ojukwu flees with family.

1947 — China's army pledges support to Mao Tse-tung during disorders triggered by Chinese Cultural Revolution.

1948 — United States and Cambodia agree on policy to keep Cambodia from becoming embroiled in Vietnam War.

1953 — Yugoslav National Assembly adopts new constitution.

1958 — Soviet Union proposes zone free of nuclear weapons from Arctic circle to Mediterranean.

1964 — Rebellion in Zanzibar, which is declared a republic, and sultan is banished.

1967 — China's army pledges support to Mao Tse-tung during disorders triggered by Chinese Cultural Revolution.

1968 — United States and Cambodia agree on policy to keep Cambodia from becoming embroiled in Vietnam War.

1969 — Britain and United States relinquish extraterritorial rights in China.

1970 — Truce is declared in Greek civil war.

1962 — Avalanche buries village in the Peruvian Andes, and 3,

## Academy awards could be race between a western and two gangster movies

By Bob Thomas  
The Associated Press

**LOS ANGELES** — The Oscar candidates all have appeared, and now the movie world looks forward to a shoot-out between a Western pioneer and two bands of modern-day gangsters for the Academy Awards.

### OSCAR PREVIEW

Will Kevin Costner's *Dances With Wolves* be the winner? Many favour the epic of a cavalry officer who is adopted by an Indian tribe. Hollywood admires Costner's courage to fight for his film against heavy odds: Westerns are out of fashion, one-third of the dialogue is subtitled, and the film runs three hours.

However, strong competition comes from *Goodfellas*, which traces the rise and fall of a Brooklyn tough guy involved in organised crime. The Martin Scorsese drama has been scoring with critics' circles awards in

New York and Los Angeles, less so with the ticket-buying public. After 98 days in release, *Goodfellas* has collected a respectable but unsensational \$40 million.

Paramount Picture's Christmas gift to mob fans, *The Godfather Part III*, may also prove a strong contender. A victory as Best Picture would provide an unbreakable record: the first two *Godfathers* won Hollywood's top prize.

But more recent history seems to favour *Dances With Wolves* to win as best picture of 1990. In the past, Academy voters have opted for broadscale movies of courage and adventure, like *Gandhi*, *Chariots Of Fire*, *Out Of Africa*, and *The Last Emperor*.

Money alone doesn't sway the voters. There is little chance for important awards for those movies which earned \$100 million or more this year: *The Hunt For Red October*, *Dick Tracy*, *Ghost*, *Pretty Woman*, *Die Hard 2*, *Total Recall*, *Home Alone*, not to mention *Teenage Mutant*

*Ninja Turtles*. The following hopefuls will be called when the Academy Award nominations are announced on Feb. 13 in Beverly

Hills. The awards will be presented on March 25 at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles.

Here's how the 1990 Oscar race appears to this observer:



Michelle Pfeiffer in a scene from *The Russia House*.

— Best Picture: *Dances With Wolves*, *Goodfellas* and *The Godfather Part III* could be joined by a classic, *Hamlet* or *Cyrano De Bergerac*.

Penny Marshall's *Awakenings* has a strong chance. On a more frivolous note, *Postcards From The Edge* is a possibility. Longshots include *Avalon*, *The Grifters*, *The Sheltering Sky*, *Reversal Of Fortune*.

— Best Actor: Kevin Costner's valiant westerner seems a certain nominee, along with Al Pacino's aging Michael Corleone of *The Godfather Part III*. Robin Williams as the warm-hearted doctor in *Awakenings* and Jeremy Irons' cold-blooded Claus Von Bulow of *Reversal Of Fortune* also are likely. Robert De Niro could be nominated for either *Goodfellas* or *Awakenings*. Longshots: Danny Glover, *To Sleep With Anger*; Gerrard Depardieu, *Cyrano De Bergerac* or *Green Card*; Armin Mueller-Stahl, *Avalon*; *October* or *The Russia House*.

— Best Actress: Two past



Robert De Niro, Ray Liotta and Paul Sorvino in the film *Goodfellas*.

winners figure strongly, Joanne Woodward for *Mr. And Mrs. Bridge* and Anjelica Huston for *The Grifters* or *Witches*. Susan Sarandon also seems likely for *White Palace*. Kathy Bates of *Misery* could be nominated in this category or as supporting actress. Others: Meryl Streep and Shirley MacLaine, *Postcards From The Edge*; Mia Farrow, Alice; Julia Roberts, *Pretty Woman*; Michelle Pfeiffer, *The Russia House*.

— Best Supporting Actor: Joe Pesci, *Goodfellas*; Bruce Davison, *Longtime Companion*; Andy Garcia, *The Godfather Part III*; Marlon Brando, *The Freshman*; Graham Greene, *Dances With Wolves*; Hector Elizondo, *Pretty Woman*; Al Pacino, *Dick Tracy*; Alan Arkin, *Edward Scissorhands*.

— Best Supporting Actress: Dianne Wiest, *Edward Scissorhands*; Whoopi Goldberg, *Ghost* or *The Long Walk Home*; Peter Weir, *Green Card*.

## E.M. Forster comes to the screen — again

By Matt Wolf  
The Associated Press

**LONDON** — Gateway To The Continent, read the sign overhead, as Rupert Graves and Helena Bonham Carter disappeared into an Edwardian-era throng of busies, corseted waists and bowler hats.

"Look at all these extras looking so desperately British," chuckled Jeffrey Taylor, executive producer of *Where Angels Fear To Tread*, the latest E.M. Forster novel to be made into a movie.

The stars and the extras were British, but far from the elegant world of the leisured classes that barely exists anymore outside of Forster's books.

It was the final day of shooting on the \$7.5-million film, due to be released in the United States and Britain next spring. The afternoon's task was the very first scene in which the Herriton family flocks to charing cross station to wave the widowed Lilia off to Italy.

Helen Mirren (*The Mosquito Coast*, *The Cook, The Thief, His Wife, and Her Lover*) plays the impetuous Lilia, who marries an Italian, Gino (newcomer Giovanni Guidelli), 12 years her junior, only to die in childbirth.

Ms. Bonham Carter, whose film roles include the acclaimed Forster adaptation *A Room With A View*, plays Lilia's travelling companion, Caroline. Graves, another *Room With A View* alumna, and Judy Davis, from *A Passage To India*, are Philip and Harriet, Lilia's brother and sister-in-law.

Two years ago, Taylor and producer Derek Granger had an art house hit with *A Handful Of Dust*, adapted from Evelyn Waugh's highly ironic 1934 novel.

That film's director, Charles Sturridge, and one of its stars, Graves, were hired for the Forster project, an adaptation far from the gossipy picture postcard style that some might expect.

"I know that the last thing Charles and I wanted to do was to create some lovely little artifact for export, like a tea caddy or a biscuit tin," said Granger, who also shares the screenplay credit with Tim Sullivan.

Earlier Forster novels-turned-films have come from producer Ismail Merchant and director James Ivory.

*A Room With A View* won three 1985 Academy Awards and became one of the unex-

pected smash hits of that year. Maurice, the following year, was a more modest success. Next spring, Merchant and Ivory plan to film Forster's masterpiece, *Howard's End*, with Anthony Hopkins, Vanessa Redgrave and Ms. Bonham Carter.

Granger said his adaptation could not be more different in tone, from the Merchant-Ivory ones. "Angels, according to Granger, is Forster's closest approach to the style of D.H. Lawrence.

"It's got violence and passion and a great deal of comedy," he said. "The audience should have quite a roller coaster ride, one hopes."

A Room With A View, he said, "is fundamentally a much more romantic book. It's got a prettier tone; it's more symmetrical. It fulfills that formula of boy-meets-girl, boy-loses-girl, boy-gets-girl."

This has "a much tougher edge to it," said Taylor. "It's the British at their wonderful worst — stuck up and pompos, when they have no reason to be."

During a break in the filming, Graves pondered whether or not Angels constituted A Room With A View, part two.

"It's quite violent in this," said Graves, 27, sporting a moustache and speaking softly in fits of nervous energy.

"You've got dead babies, dead mothers, and a heroine who dies halfway through. It's much sharper, more modern."

After playing Freddy Honechurch in *Room With A Scud*, the amorous gamekeeper, in Maurice, Graves was reluctant at first to do a third Forster.

"I did think, hmmm. I'm not sure if I want to do another because people get obviously — his voice breaks into thickly accented American — 'typecast, and that can be boring and dangerous.'

"But I needed the money," Graves said.

A second later, he turned serious: "No, I didn't the money. I wanted to do it. It's an intriguing part. There are so many ambiguities."

Graves said he's grown as an actor since his film debut in *Room With A View*. Since then, he's appeared regularly on the London stage — at the National Theatre in John Ford's classic *'Tis Pity She's A Whore* and opposite Vanessa Redgrave in a new play *'A Madhouse In Goa*, among others.

By Daniel Cox  
Reuter

**NEW YORK** — Mel Gibson may not make the most brooding Hamlet, but director Franco Zeffirelli says he must be the sexiest.

The Australian actor, better known on film for firing semi-automatic weapons than Shakespearean soliloquies, has taken on theatre's most daunting role in Zeffirelli's new film version of Hamlet. "It's definitely the way Hamlet should be portrayed — like a man," Zeffirelli said in an interview.

"To bring the movie to the young people, I wanted to find a very steaming, popular actor. And Mel Gibson is dramatically a good introduction to the masses."

The film opened in December in New York, Los Angeles and Toronto, and will begin playing around the United States on Jan. 18.

Zeffirelli admits he thought of Gibson for Hamlet after seeing him as a

renegade cop in *Lethal Weapon*. He says it was all part of a master plan to make Shakespeare's most famous play appeal to more than a few book-worms.

He says he likes to think of the play as an aggressive, fast-paced murder mystery that will grip its audience, regardless of their Shakespearean acumen.

The director uses quick-cuts, starting fight scenes and an aggressive Hamlet — "a man who likes sex, likes to drink, likes riding horses" — to give the film a contemporary feel.

"Unfortunately, all of Shakespeare, especially Hamlet, has been reduced to an exercise in extreme melancholy. It lost all its vitality, all its violence," Zeffirelli said.

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Mel Gibson

have been excised, scenes shuffled.

Zeffirelli says the only thing he didn't touch was the dialogue. "Every word in the film is from Shakespeare. That was my religion," he said.

The play, which can run as long as five hours, has been cut and reshaped into a lean, cinematic two-and-a-quarter hours. Long speeches have been trimmed or split into different scenes. Characters

The Shrew — as well as the lavish opera sets and costumes — may be better than Laurence Olivier's performance in the 1948 film version, which regard as the definitive Hamlet film.

"He was too soft, too much like a ballerina," Zeffirelli said of Olivier. "It was a wonderful piece of theatre, but you wouldn't believe for a moment that he was prince

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"My approach is much closer to Elizabethan theatre," he says. "They had to play for their audiences ...

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Franco Zeffirelli

of Denmark, the way the story wants it to be."

The 67-year-old Zeffirelli concedes that his version may offend some Shakespearean scholars who opt for the Olivier approach.

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they were full of vitality."

## The other Bertolucci — out on his own

By Clare Pedrick

**ROME** — Giuseppe Bertolucci might be forgiven for having a giant-sized chip on his shoulder. It can't be easy being the younger brother of world-famous filmmaker Bernardo Bertolucci, especially when you have chosen the same line of work.

To his credit, he appears to bear no rancor, even though the seven movies that he has made during his 21-year career have had nothing like the success of *Last Tango In Paris* or *The Last Emperor*. The younger Bertolucci is in fact the first to acknowledge the debt that he owes his more famous sibling, who is six years his senior.

It was Bernardo who inadvertently launched Giuseppe into the world of film and started him on a path that led to his success as a talented film director. It all began when Bernardo suggested that Giuseppe help direct a movie as a cure for heartbreak — Giuseppe, then 22, was in a deep depression after having been dumped by his girlfriend.

"It was in a very bad way and I agreed to the idea, thinking it would help me take my mind off the girl," recalls Giuseppe, now 43. "But while I was helping Bernardo direct the movie, which was *Strategia Del Rancho* (*Spider's Strategy*), I discovered that I was very strongly attracted by the cinema."

More work with Bernardo followed, this time as assistant scriptwriter for *Novecento* (1990), *La Luna* (*The Moon*) and *Last Tango*.

the effect of television on culture, particularly the mindless brand of Italian *commercial*? TV, which pumps out a diet of quizzes, variety shows and soap operas. The idea, he says came when he was pondering the theme of solitude. "I can't really say that I myself have any obsession with camels, but Ferruccio is a very solitary character, and so are camels — and I also liked the sound of the title very much," he said, as he sipped an espresso coffee on Rome's Via Veneto. Although the film won critical acclaim when it was released in Italy two years ago, it failed at the box office.

"I've never had a huge success with the public, but I seem to have a small, quite between two young women who discover that they are both in love with the same man. With a cast of just three, all of them women, the movie has a simplicity that, says its director, is heavily influenced by the French writer Erich Rohmer.

Women predominate in Bertolucci's world. *Segreti (Secrets Secrets)*, one of his best-received works, is the story of a female terrorist responsible for two murders, but it is also the story of seven other women and their relationships as mothers, wives, lovers and professionals. Men hardly feature at all in the plot.

Another Bertolucci's most interest is trains or anything to do with them. His second movie, *Oggetti Simariti (Lost Objects)*, is the tale of a woman who loses herself —

having such a famous brother, largely because our father, who is a poet, instilled in us from a very early age that the only important value is creativity. I think both of that in mind, so there was never any real risk of my imitating Bernardo, or being jealous of his success."

Giuseppe Bertolucci's project could not be more different from his brother's new movie, released in Paris on Nov. 15. Bernardo's *Te Nel Deserto* (*The Sheltering Sky*) stars Debra Winger and John Malkovich and, if not an epic on the scale of *The Last Emperor*, is nevertheless an ambitious production with a large cast, moving among locations in the Sahara desert of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. It tells the story of the journey of an American couple, Paul and Jane Bowles, to North Africa shortly after the end of World War II.

In contrast, Giuseppe Bertolucci's new movie has just two characters, played by Italian actress Ornella Muti and West German actor Bruno Ganz, and is set in the beautiful but

## New technique freezes, destroys inoperable tumors

CHICAGO (AP) — A procedure that freezes cancerous tumors by using ultrasound-guided probes offers hope to people who otherwise would be certain to die of liver malignancies, a radiologist has said.

Of 30 patients who underwent the treatment, six are free of disease, said Dr. Gary Onik of Presbyterian Hospital in Pittsburgh.

The technique, called Cryosurgery, has the ability to destroy tumors next to major blood vessels without destroying normal tissues nearby. Onik has reported at the 76th scientific assembly and annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America.

It offers hope to patients whose cancer is caught before it involves the entire liver, he said, noting that radiation and chemotherapy are ineffective treatments for liver cancer.

"Everybody we worked on by definition couldn't be helped any other way," Onik said.

The patients who are now disease-free after undergoing the procedure have survived an average of 29 months, with the longest survival five years, he said.

Survival for the other patients has averaged 22 months, and two of the patients whose cancer has come back are still alive, he said.

That is considerably longer than the projected survival of six months to nine months after diagnosis among comparable liver cancer patients who don't have Cryosurgery, Onik said.

## Experimental drug 'reduces' asthma, allergy symptoms

BOSTON — A series of experimental drugs that attack the underlying cause of an allergic reaction may give doctors a new and more powerful weapon in the war on allergies, hay fever and asthma.

In three studies published in the latest edition of the New England Journal of Medicine, teams of researchers say they have discovered that substances in the lungs called Leukotrienes are responsible for sparking the allergic reaction.

When the drugs that interfere with Leukotriene activity were given to patients, allergic symptoms such as wheezing and runny nose were dramatically reduced.

These and other clinical trials mark the beginning of attempts to place the regulation of the Leukotriene pathway within the realm of clinical medicine," said Dr. Daniel J. Stechschulte of the University of Kansas Medical Centre.

Although none of the drugs are available to con-

cerners, "we can only hope that these successes will lead to better long-term treatment of these common allergic disorders."

In one study, by researchers at McMaster University in Hamilton, Canada, doctors used asthma sufferers who often experience an attack after exercise. Some were given injections of MK-571, a substance that blocks the effects of Leukotrienes. The rest received a placebo. After exercise, people who received the drug recovered four times faster than those taking the placebo.

MK-571 is also known as Venazir.

In a second experiment, researchers from a Boston Hospital found that Zileuton helped people who typically develop asthma from breathing cold, dry air.

In the third experiment, also involving Zileuton, doctors from the University of Iowa found that the drug reduced the amount of congestion in most people allergic to ragweed or grass.

## Study disputes link between condoms, disease

CHICAGO (AP) — A new study has found no connection between barrier contraceptives such as condoms and an illness in pregnancy that can lead to premature delivery and fetal-growth problems.

The findings of the study were reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. They contradict the findings of an earlier study that linked an illness suffered by some expectant mothers known as Preeclampsia, or Toxemia, to the use of barrier contraceptives.

"We believe that women should be advised that barrier contraceptives were associated with no increased risk for Preeclampsia," Dr. James L. Mills of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development wrote in the new study.

Mills wrote that women should feel free to use barrier contraceptives without fear of the disease.

Preeclampsia occurs in about 7 per cent of pregnancies. Untreated it can lead to maternal seizures and, in rare cases, can cause death to the fetus or the mother. It is characterised by high blood pressure, fluid retention and protein in the urine.

In a study reported in December 1989, researchers at the University of North Carolina's School of Public Health said women using a barrier contraceptive before deciding to become pregnant were more than twice as likely as other women to develop Preeclampsia.

Both the earlier study and Mills' report said more research is needed to resolve the issue.

## AIDS — how far have we got?

By Jean Chabrier

Paris — At the beginning of 1980, the first description of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) exploded like a bomb. What had been known until then was the Congenital Immune Deficiency Syndrome (children in sterile bubbles).

Therapeutic I.D.S. (medical depression of the defences by immuno-suppressants to avert the phenomenon of rejection in organ transplants) and, to a lesser degree, a Physiological I.D.S. (a weakening of the immune systems enabling a woman to have fertilised eggs implanted and the development of pregnancy).

Not only does Onik's technique offer hope to patients whose lives otherwise probably would be lost, it also pioneers a method in which doctors can watch the effects of surgery as they go, Gage said.

The technique involves making an incision into the patient's abdomen and using ultrasound to find the cancerous lesions in the liver. A surgeon then inserts a probe into lesion and freezes the lesion with liquid nitrogen.

Gage said conventional surgery still would be the preferred treatment for most liver cancer patients. Cryosurgery might be better for about one person in 50, especially, patients with too many lesions to remove with a scalpel but not so many that they involve the whole liver, he said.

Ultrasound is a radar-like technique in which high frequency sound waves are sent into the body to form an image. He said his work with ultrasound and Cryosurgery follows success with similar techniques in Japan and China.

there are 600,000 registered cases. By the end of the decade, these figures are expected to increase nine-fold.

As early as 1983, research got off to a quick start in laboratories all over the world. Today, it is known that the HIV is the most complex virus known. It is also the only virus which itself contains the elements needed for its multiplication and for the transformation of the cells it attacks. Moreover, it only infects the cells of the immune system, the lymphocytes and macrophages, and the stronger their reaction, the faster the infection spreads. Another difficulty is that, like the flu virus, the HIV varies greatly from one strain to another, from one continent to another, from one individual to another, and, sometimes, in a single individual according to the stage of the disease.

**DRUGS:** From 1985, AZT proved effective by blocking the enzyme indispensable for the replication of the virus. It took a tremendous amount of highly complex technical research to analyse the different phases of replication. A further problem was posed by the toxicity of AZT and the reduction of its effectiveness with time. This led to a mass of research on dozens of substances which all seemed to be extremely promising "in vitro," but proved to be ineffective or too dangerous in clinical trials (though there is a glimmer of hope, particularly with DDI).

The international scientific community acknowledged professor Luc Montagnier, from the Pasteur Institute, as having discovered, identified and isolated the human immunodeficiency virus HIV in 1983.

According to the official figures (WHO), there are between 5 and 10 million seropositive victims whose total immune system will be destroyed, in a time-limit of 2 to 6 years, resulting in the final phase: AIDS, of which, still according to official figures,

is indispensable enzyme for the virus proteins to mature.

**VACCINES:** As soon as the disease became known, a vaccine was sought both in the United States and naturally at the Pasteur Institute, which has been the cradle of vaccine-therapy for 100 years. Two major problems arose. One is the extreme variability of the virus. The other is that, while the body produces "neutralising" antibodies, as is normal, it also produces "facilitating" antibodies which, on the contrary, favour the extension of the disease. However, this does not discourage M. Girard (Pasteur Institute) who created a vaccine from a HIV protein, GP 160, and the V3 part of the virus, which appears to protect experiment chimpanzees. This research has now been taken up at Saint-Antoine Hospital (Prof. Zagury) and at the Salk Foundation in the U.S. where they are using the same process with a de-activated HIV. However, if all the research is being focused

on American and European strains, it is impossible to make predictions on African, Haitian, etc. strains.

Another area of research concerns passive immunotherapy with anti-HIV immunoglobulins, as is done for numerous infectious diseases. The drawback is that protection is limited in time. The most obvious use of this therapy is for the protection of babies in seropositive pregnant women (Salk and Pasteur Ins.).

Another encouraging idea is to give protection against the HIV by another virus from the same non-pathogenic retro-virus family.

This overview just gives a rough idea of the profusion of research being carried out on AIDS. New paths are continually being opened up and one of the latest is that of mycoplasmas, by Prof. Montagnier.

Mycoplasmas are strange more or less saprophytic, parasitic bacteria with "soft" walls, apparently free of any pathogenic power, which mainly live on our mucous membranes and in which there was little interest until now. Prof. Montagnier has noticed that their mere presence increased the "killing" power of the HIV on lymphocytes by acting as a catalyst. His research is looking into whether a simple anti-mycoplasma antibiotic could stop the development of AIDS — *L'Actualité en France*.

Anti-proteases: Research here is based on inhibiting the protease, which is an

indispensable enzyme for the virus proteins to mature.

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## Despite cancer risk, older women live longer if they take Estrogen

By Lee Siegel

Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Estrogen pills help older women live longer by preventing heart disease, strokes and broken bones — advantages that outweigh the hormone might cause cancer, a study published Friday said.

"The evidence is quite strong and consistent that overall mortality is reduced among Estrogen users," epidemiologists from the University of Southern California said in the journal *Archives of Internal Medicine*.

Previous research found women are more likely to get breast and uterine cancer if they take Estrogen pills to relieve hot flashes and other menopausal symptoms.

For the average postmenopausal woman, the new findings show "the longer you're on Estrogens, the longer you live," despite the cancer risk, said Dr. Ronald Ross, who co-authored the study.

If the typical older woman doesn't take Estrogen to replace her body's dwindling supply of the sex hormone, "your life is shorter because you get more heart disease" and strokes, said Dr. Brian Henderson, the study's chief author and director of USC's

Kenneth Norris Jr. Comprehensive Cancer Centre.

However, Ross cautioned that for certain women, such as those prone to breast cancer, the risks of using the hormone still might outweigh the benefits.

He said women who take Estrogen should be alert to possible signs of cancer, including breast lumps and unexplained uterine bleeding.

Doctors "need to think about every woman as an individual" in deciding whether to prescribe Estrogen, said Dr. Elizabeth Barrett Connor, a heart disease expert at the University of California, San Diego. "I do not think we have enough information to try to sell every postmenopausal woman in the United States on Estrogen replacement."

The study showed Estrogen users live longest when they take the hormone for many years. It also found no difference in death rates among women who take 0.625 milligrams daily, half the once-common dose of 1.25 milligrams. The lower dose protects against heart disease while minimising the cancer risk, Ross said.

Ross, Henderson and Analia Paganini-Hill spent 17 years studying questionnaires and medical records

from 8,881 older women at a retirement community. Half the women had used Estrogen. At the end of the study, 1,447 women had died.

Women who used Estrogen at any time after menopause had death rates 20 per cent lower than non-users, meaning they lived ½ years longer than non-users, Ross said.

Women who were still taking Estrogen and had done so for at least 15 years had death rates 40 per cent lower than non-users, which translates to 20 years of extra life, he said.

Estrogen replacement therapy started as a way to

decrease menopausal symptoms including hot flashes, vaginal dryness and headaches.

Studies later prompted doctors to prescribe it to prevent heart disease and osteoporosis, the bone-brittleness ailment that makes elderly women prone to fractures. In the 1970s, researchers found that Estrogen increased the risk of cancers of the breast and the endometrium, or lining of the uterus.

The new study dealt only with Estrogen, not the less common Estrogen-Progestin pills.

## Chest pain linked to heart attacks after surgery

have an attack within days of their operation.

"More than half the 40,000 deaths after surgery are caused by cardiac events," said the doctors.

The new study was an effort to find a way to predict which people face the highest risk for developing those after-surgery heart attacks.

The doctors tested and continuously monitored 474 men scheduled to have non-emergency, non-heart surgery at the Veterans Affairs Medical Centre in San Francisco. All were believed to be suffering from heart disease.

Medical researchers led by Dr. Dennis Mangano of the University of California at San Francisco said the findings "suggest that patients may warrant more intensive monitoring and intervention" during the period immediately after surgery.

The discovery that a patient's heart isn't getting enough blood, a condition known as Ischemia, "may well hold the key to reducing the number of heart attack deaths after an operation," they said.

Out of 25 million Americans who have surgery each year for problems other than heart disease, three million are candidates for a heart attack. About 50,000 actually

have enough Factor VIII, a protein necessary for the blood to form clots to stop bleeding. Without treatment, cuts may bleed for days, and bleeding into the joints can cause crippling deformities.

Injections of Factor VIII derived for donated blood can control bleeding. But early in the AIDS epidemic, Factor VIII was widely tainted with HIV. The AIDS virus, though no one knew it at the time. As a result, about 60 per cent of hemophiliacs are infected with HIV, even though most do not have AIDS.

New purification techniques have made Factor VIII free of HIV, but some specialists worry that some new microbe might silently infiltrate this treatment again if blood remains the sole source.

Now, two companies are competing to introduce Factor VIII made by inserting a human gene into animal tissue that churns out the protein in large quantities. Since they involve no blood, the products should not contain viruses or potentially harmful human proteins that can slip through purification pro-

cesses.

"There is an inherent risk with using any human plasma-derived blood product," said Lusher. "The main advantage is that since these products are not derived in any way from human blood, there is no risk of transmitting human blood-borne viruses."

Last year, Baxter Healthcare of Deerfield, Ill., reported on preliminary use of its variety of recombinant Factor VIII on two patients. In the latest issue of *New England Journal of Medicine*, Berkeley, California-based Cutter Biological described results of testing its competing product on 107 hemophiliacs. Both forms of Factor VIII are being considered for approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

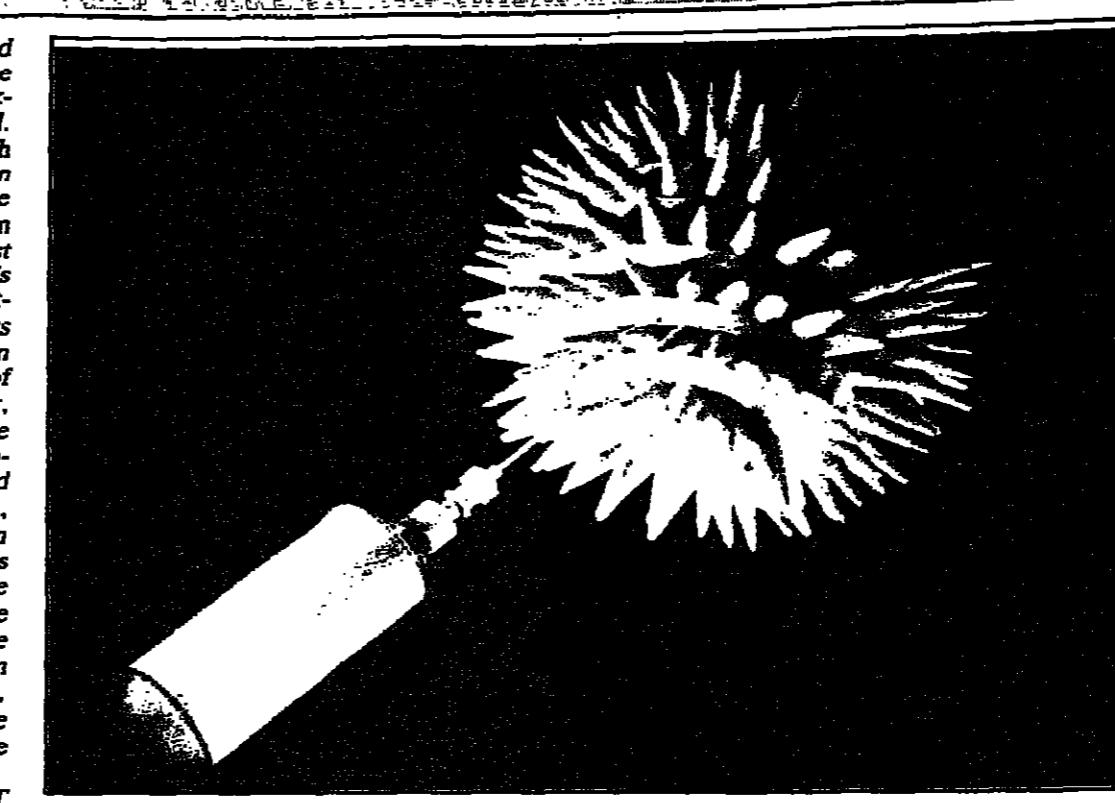
"The results were excellent," said Cutter's Dr. Richard S. Schwartz. "We could demonstrate that biologically, Recombinant Factor VIII behaves similarly to plasma-derived Factor VIII." Most of the patients in the study have been using the genetically engineered Factor VIII for nearly two years.

The treatment effectively controlled their bleeding and caused no unwanted side effects.

Besides being safe, the recombinant products also should help assure a steady supply. Two years ago, hemophiliacs experienced a shortage of Factor VIII after a mix-up in HIV screening at the American Red Cross, a primary producer, forced it to withhold about 7 per cent of the nation's total production.

Alan Brownstein, executive director of the National Hemophilia Foundation, said that absolutely safe Factor VIII could allow hemophiliacs to take regular preventive doses of Factor VIII, just as diabetics take insulin.

"It offers the potential for people with hemophilia to have an interim cure," said Brownstein. "The reason why people with hemophilia do not treat themselves as diabetics do preventively is because we are still talking about a human-source product. If we find a product around which there is zero question, then people could basically be rid of the potential of bleeding episodes."



AIDS virus — an incredible chemical complexity

## Badran

(Continued from page 1)

Arab territories into Jordanian territory, the prime minister replied: "We will not allow that even if we have to use arms. We will not allow (the Israelis) to empty the West Bank of its people."

Asked to comment on news reports of massive Israeli military deployment along the ceasefire lines with Jordan, Badran said that he believed there were preparations on the other side but no massive build-up of troops.

News reports, neither confirmed nor denied by Jordanian officials, here talked about deployment of most of Jordan's armed forces on the central and southern front with Israel. Military analysts recently quoted in the British press said that Jordan, fearing an Israeli thrust through the south of the country towards Iraq, is sending a signal that it would immediately retaliate.

Israel has said that it had no hostile intentions against Jordan but did not rule out using Jordanian territory or airspace to launch an attack on Iraq. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, however, vowed that in case his country was attacked by the U.S.-led forces in the Gulf, Israel would be the first target for its retaliation.

The prime minister denied that a state of emergency has been declared at Jordanian hospitals. But the Higher Council of Defence "has taken a decision to increase the state of preparedness after Jan. 15," he said.

During the exchange with the prime minister, a number of deputies put forward some proposals to deal with the Gulf crisis. These included condemnation of U.S. arrogance, appealing to the U.S. Congress to respond to peace calls, issuing a call to the Arab peoples to form a united front on the side of Iraq and staging a one-hour strike on Jan. 15 to protest U.N. Security Council measures against Iraq.

Deputy Abdul Menem Abu Zant, the only Brotherhood deputy to speak during the lively debate, called on the government and people to immediately apply Islamic Sharia law if they sought victory from God."

## Border

(Continued from page 1)

allow the use of Saudi airspace for a flight carrying Vietnamese evacuees from Amman to Hanoi and a decision by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), which has been arranging the passage home for evacuees, to leave Jordan (see page 3).

"Two planes carrying evacuees were allowed to use Saudi airspace but a third one was turned back," the prime minister told the Lower House of Parliament in a regular session. "The U.N. staff (IOM) have declared that they are leaving Jordan today," he said.

"Saudi Arabia is closing its airspace and the Egyptians would also do so on Jan. 13," Badran said. "As a result, the evacuees will have to stay in Jordan. And with no U.N. organisation and no evacuation flights, we have to accommodate and feed the people, and we are unable to do so," he explained.

In light of these developments, "we have asked Iraq not to allow any evacuees into Jordan as of today," he said.

It is estimated that about two million foreigners remain in Iraq and Kuwait. With the borders of Iran and Turkey remaining closed, and with the international air blockade on Iraq, the only outward route for them had been through Jordan. Both Iran and Turkey have demanded international contributions and help in advance, prior to opening their borders for the evacuees.

Iraq, which allowed in less than 1,000 foreigners across its border with Iraq during August and September, has said that it would need between \$40 million and \$50 million to help it cope with any massive influx of evacuees.

Turkey, which permitted about 70,000 refugees to use its territory during September and October, said Wednesday it was preparing for a wave of evacuees across its border.

## Mitterrand

(Continued from page 1)

Cameron was unable to say whether Aziz had made his offer before or since a new proposal from the EC to talk to Aziz in Algiers.

Cameron said Aziz had told Swiss Foreign Minister Rene Felber he was available immediately.

Earlier on Wednesday Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos said the EC had made another offer to meet Aziz in the next few days, probably in Algiers.

Iraq has twice rejected previous EC offers to talk in Luxembourg, instead suggesting a meeting in Baghdad.

Mitterrand also said that war in the Gulf could be averted if Iraq announced before next week's deadline that it had withdrawn from Kuwait.

Mitterrand, at a news conference coinciding with the evening session of the U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva, said war was "practically certain" if Iraq remained intransigent until Tuesday's deadline to withdraw from Kuwait or face military action.

While stressing that France sought a total, prompt Iraqi withdrawal, Mitterrand said an Iraqi promise to pull out could suffice to avoid the start of war.

He said it was possible that U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, backed by unspecified Arab countries, could oversee the withdrawal process.

"Could one judge it sufficient to avoid starting an armed conflict... if the start of a withdrawal was announced, executed, programmed and controlled (before Jan. 15)?" Mitterrand asked. He then said U.S. President George Bush, to whom he spoke by telephone shortly before the news conference, had mentioned a proposal which allowed him to think such an outcome was possible.

Mitterrand, responding to speculation that he might go to Baghdad, said he would not rule out such a visit if he deemed the conditions were right "but such is not my feeling at the moment."

A French expert on Arab affairs and emissary of Mitterrand meanwhile, left Paris for Geneva Wednesday on a mission related to the U.S.-Iraq talks.

It was not clear what Edgard Pisani, president of the Institute of the Arab World, was to undertake in Geneva.

Associates of Pisani would not comment publicly on the visit, but one said, "he has had many

contacts for the past several months, especially in the past days of the Gulf crisis."

The associate, who would not be further identified, would not describe the contacts Pisani had or what his mission in Geneva was.

Mitterrand said at the press conference that if Iraq refused to begin the withdrawal process before the U.N. deadline, Paris would convene an extraordinary session of parliament on Jan. 17, presumably to consider French participation in a war.

In the event of fighting, France "will fulfill its duty," said Mitterrand, who has sent 10,000 troops to Saudi Arabia.

Mitterrand said France and the United States were in accord on the need for Iraq to announce before Jan. 15 that it would withdraw completely from Kuwait.

But the president acknowledged France's differences with the United States over the desirability of an international conference that would deal with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Iraq favours such a conference, as does France, while the United States says agreement now on such a meeting would be tantamount to rewarding Iraq.

Mitterrand said France was ready to press ahead with peace initiatives up to the deadline. But he ruled out sending a high-level emissary, such as Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, to Baghdad.

Earlier Wednesday, Dumas said France was prepared to pursue an all-out quest for peace in the Gulf "until the last minute" before the deadline.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl discussed the Gulf crisis in separate telephone conversations with Mitterrand and Turkish President Turgut Ozal Wednesday, Kohl's spokesman said.

Spokesman Dieter Vogel told a news conference the three leaders had agreed that everything possible must be done to resolve the crisis peacefully.

"They also agreed that the United Nations resolutions must be fully adhered to," Vogel said.

Bonn has expressed full support for Washington's handling of the crisis, but has not sent any troops to the Gulf region because of a constitutional provision barring the despatch of its soldiers outside the NATO area.

Germany this week sent 18 fighter aircraft to Turkey, the only NATO member state bordering Iraq.

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days, but also introduced measures limiting the working hours of restaurants, shops, stores and other businesses. Stores now close at 8:30 p.m., while restaurants and pharmacies can stay open longer.

The government took the decision to return to the six-day working week after carefully studying all financial, economic and social situation resulting from the change in office hours, and found that it would be more beneficial to the country and the national interest to return to the previous arrangement," the minister pointed out.

Referring to the savings of fuel and oil, the minister said that the last quarter of 1990 had witnessed a clear decline in the consumption of oil and its various products which helped boost the Kingdom's oil reserves.

"The savings came as a result of the government measures to ration oil consumption on the one hand and the public's favourable response and awareness under the present economic situation on the other," the minister pointed out.

He said that fuel saving by having Thursdays off accounted for a very meagre margin compared to the total savings of fuel over the past three months.

In electricity, Taher said, a total of 5,940 tonnes of fuel was saved on a monthly basis estimated to be worth \$772,000, which means a total of nearly \$3 million over the past months.

He said that the rationing programme adopted by the government with regard to lighting government offices during the day, banning the use of airconditioning systems and reducing street lights to a half as well as closing stores and restaurants at fixed hours at night and saved the country nearly \$1.1 million.

Taher said the gasoline sales for vehicles also dropped following August 1990. He said that in September gas stations sold 3,760 tonnes less gasoline than in August, saving some \$1.135 million in the process.

He said that in October sales of oil products dropped by 5,718 tonnes, worth JD 1,726,830, and in November 1,600 tonnes worth JD 4,82,900.

"Total gasoline sales in August and November dropped by around 11,000 tonnes, worth nearly JD 3.3 million, which means the country has saved some JD 5 million in fuel oil and gasoline over the past three months," the minister added.

Taher urged members of the public to continue rationing and consumption to safeguard national interest.

## Settlers

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet Jews, or nearly two per cent of the new arrivals, have settled in the occupied territories.

Haaretz said about 1,200 Soviets have moved to Ariel, a settlement of 8,500 in the central West Bank. Hundreds of Soviet Jews also live in Kiryat Arba and Maale Adumim, two other large West Bank settlements, the newspaper said.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Tuesday there is an "open door" for Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict with Moscow, according to the head of the World Jewish Congress.

Edgar Bronfman met with Gorbachev for nearly an hour Tuesday. He said the Soviet leader also sought to assure the

United States that there will be no change in Soviet foreign policy despite the resignation of Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze.

The Kremlin meeting centered on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Bronfman said.

Gorbachev said there was an "open door for Shamir" to discuss with the Soviets all problems relating to the conflict, according to Bronfman.

He interpreted Gorbachev's meaning as meaning the Israeli premier would be able to hold a direct dialogue with the Soviet leader.

Bronfman aide Elan Steinberg said Gorbachev would convey the substance of the Kremlin meeting to Israeli officials.

Bronfman, the first president of the World Jewish Congress to meet with a Kremlin leader, said Gorbachev told him that Soviet reforms "cannot go backwards."

The reforms have resulted in the wave of Soviet Jews moving to Israel.

## Khamenei

(Continued from page 1)

Islamic movement," Khamenei said.

The speech came as an Iraqi delegation led by Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the revolutionary Command Council, held its second day of talks in Tehran.

Ibrahim is the highest ranking Iraqi official to visit Iran since the Gulf war that ended with a cease-fire.

He is accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Sa'doun Hamadi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mohammad Sahaf, Minister of Transportation Mohammad Hamzi, and a number of other officials.

The Iranian Foreign Minister said Tuesday Iran and Iraq had agreed to pull back their remaining forces to create a two-kilometre-wide buffer zone along the 1,200-kilometre border by noon Wednesday (0300 GMT).

Iranian officials and representatives of the U.N. Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) were not available on Wednesday to confirm that the withdrawal had been completed.

Before the scheduled pull-back, the pro-government Tehran Times said President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was likely to press for an Iraqi pull-out from Kuwait when he met Ibrahim.

"Political observers maintain that Rafsanjani will certainly remind Ibrahim of dangers of another war in the region which would not be in the interest of Muslims," the English-language paper said.

"Iran will not tolerate any geographical changes because it would be the beginning of a new period of instability," it said, referring to Iranian opposition to giving Iraq control of two islands, which have been mentioned as key parts of any compromise plan to persuade Iraq to leave Kuwait without war.

Iran's first priority was to prevent the outbreak of a war over Kuwait, the paper said, but if military clashes did take place, Western forces should refrain from attacking Muslim holy shrines in Iraq.

Iran made a point of not bombing the four holy towns of Najaf, Karbala, Samarra and Kadhamain during its so-called "war of the cities" with Iraq.

"If the Palestinian question is not resolved, we do not feel secure in our country," he added, mentioning an Israeli air raid in 1981 on a nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

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"supervision" of Iraq's arsenal of weapons, and an Israeli diplomatic source said a system of "buffer zones" was envisaged.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Tuesday threatened to change sides if Israel entered a war against Iraq, according to accounts by Egypt's three major state-owned newspapers.

The president speaking to reporters, leading writers, newspaper editors, and other prominent intellectuals at the opening of Cairo's annual international book fair.

Asked if he was a writer and political analyst what if Israel entered a war against Iraq in response to an Iraqi missile attack on it, Mubarak said:

"We do not agree to any Israeli intervention under any circumstances. We will immediately change our position to the opposite because we will never permit that."

"I do not believe that Israel will be involved so that it does not become a U.S.-Israeli operation," he was quoted by Al Akhbar as saying.

"We are prepared for all operations. If they attack Iraq, we will not be surprised," Aziz said. "Iraq will defend itself in a very bold manner."

Azz insisted that Baghdad will not attack the U.S. allies, more than a half-million of whom are massed in the Gulf against a like number of Iraqi soldiers.

"Iraq is not going to attack any party before it is attacked," he said.

Bush said Iraq gave the United States a "total stiff arm" in Geneva and that it is up to Iraq to decide whether there will be peace or war.

"I have not given up on a peaceful outcome," Bush told reporters. "It isn't too late. But now as it's been before, the choice of peace or war is really Saddam Hussein's to make."

"Baker could report no progress at all," Bush said.

He said "

## Top seeds tumble from New South Wales Tennis Open

**SYDNEY** (Agencies) — Jonas Svensson and Andrei Cherkasov joined the long list of seeds to tumble out of the New South Wales Open Tennis tournament Wednesday.

By the end of the day's play only two men's seeds were left in the event, third seed Guy Forget of France and sixth seeded American Aaron Krickstein.

Sweden's Svensson, the tournament's second seed, was convincingly defeated by his long-time friend Magnus Gustafsson 3-6 6-4 6-4 in their first round match, which was started Tuesday. Gustafsson broke Svensson's serve 10 times in the match.

Later in the day seventh seed Cherkasov, from the Soviet Union, was easily defeated by Argentina's Martin Jaité 6-4 6-1.

Number one seed Ivan Lendl departed the tournament Tuesday after forfeiting his first round match against Australian Wally Masur.

Lendl withdrew suffering from a stomach injury, but said he believed he would recover in time to defend his title at next week's Australian Open in Melbourne.

In contrast, the event's seeded women players fared a lot better with the top three making it through to the third round. There are still 12 women seeds left in the event.

Number one seed American Mary-Joe Fernandez made a tentative but promising return to competitive tennis after surgery, to dismiss Canada's Patricia Hy 6-1 6-3.

The world's number four ranked player underwent surgery in December to remove a wart on the inside of her right

hand, which was affecting her grip. Fernandez had not played a tournament since November.

"I didn't play a pre-tournament last year and I felt it was my first time in this tournament," Sanchez Vicario said.

The Spaniard said she is becoming more comfortable on surfaces other than clay, including the rebound ace that is being used at this tournament and at next week's Australian Open at Melbourne.

"Three years ago when I started out I really only felt comfortable on clay, not on hardcourt like this one," she said. "That's changing and I am working on my game to improve on every surface."

Meanwhile leading tennis players Boris Becker and Pat Cash called Wednesday for an end to tennis matches played in the extreme heat of the Australian summer.

Former Wimbledon champion Cash said he did not want to see a player die before the rules were changed.

"If it's going to be dangerous to people then I think there should be a temperature where (matches) should stop," Cash said.

"I don't really know how, but I think we're going to have to get medical people to say that it's dangerous at a certain degree."

Three-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker agreed.

"During the hottest part of the day, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., maybe when it's over 35-40 degrees (Celsius) (95-104 degrees Fahrenheit) there shouldn't be any games held," the German said.

A number of players have complained about the extreme

heat generated by the synthetic rebound ace courts used for most Australian tournaments, including the Australian Open.

On-court temperatures were measured at 60 C (140 F) during last week's Australian Hardcourt Championships in Adelaide, prompting Austrian Horst Stoff to default midway through his first round match against American Jimmy Arias.

Another Austrian, Ulrike Priller, was treated for heat exhaustion during the 1990 Danone Open in Brisbane.

Air temperatures at tournaments in Adelaide and Brisbane last week reached 40 C (104 F).

Australian John Fitzgerald described the conditions at last year's Australian Hardcourt Championships in Adelaide as "life-threatening."

The Players' Council of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) currently is studying the effects of heat and humidity with the intention of drawing up a code to be enforced at ATP tournaments.

Cash and Becker need not worry about the heat for the remainder of the week.

They are playing in the six-man Rio Challenge Exhibition Tournament at Memorial Drive — during which all matches will be played at night.

Other players in the field are Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, U.S. Open champion Pete Sampras of the United States, Goran Ivanisevic of Yugoslavia and American Rickey Renneberg.

The exhibition is one of a series of warmup events for the Australian Open, which begins Monday at the National Tennis Centre in Melbourne.

## NBA ROUNDUP

The Associated Press

and 16 rebounds for the Spurs.

**Clippers 122, Pacers 107**

Danny Manning and Benoit Benjamin scored 25 points apiece as Los Angeles ended a seven-game losing streak. Ken Norman had 24 points for Los Angeles, 3-15 on the road this season. Reggie Miller led Indiana with 25 points.

**Pistons 101, Hornets 98**

Isiah Thomas scored 27 points and blocked a shot with four seconds left as Detroit held off hapless Charlotte for its seventh straight victory. Mike Gminski scored 20 points in his first start for Charlotte after his acquisition from Philadelphia.

**Bulls 111, Nets 102**

Michael Jordan scored 41 points as Chicago won for the seventh time in eight games while sending New Jersey to its eighth straight loss. New Jersey got 15 points apiece from Sam Bowie and Derrick Coleman.

**Trail Blazers 123, Rockets 97**

Clyde Drexler, Kevin Duckworth and Danny Ainge had 20 points apiece as Portland improved to 10-0 against midwest division teams. They have lost 11 straight games to teams with winning records since beating Philadelphia on Nov. 17.

Patrick Ewing led the Knicks with 25 points despite missing 15 of his first 20 shots.

**Heat 95, Kings 83**

Frank Brickowski hit two free throws with 15.8 seconds left as Milwaukee broke an 18-year-old single-season club with its 18th straight home victory.

**Jazz 110, Cavaliers 88**

Jeff Malone scored 28 points and the Utah Jazz had a 25-5 surge in the third quarter en route to their sixth straight victory and Cleveland's eighth straight loss.

**SuperSonics 96, Lakers 88**

Derrick McKey scored 29 points and Seattle took advantage of the absence of Magic Johnson to beat Los Angeles. Shawn Kemp and Michael Cage scored 14 points apiece for Seattle.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY JANUARY 10, 1991  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

anced appliance or invention than you are now using to get ahead with your duties.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) You awake feeling just great and interested in putting your own special hobby or recreation in motion so you can enjoy it for sometime to come.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Let that family member who is somewhat disgruntled be more aware that you want peace and harmony at home and show you are a sincere family member.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Taking some time out to answer those communications you have received is very good for you to contact others in every way possible.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) This is the moment when you can raise the level of your present income by some methods that may seem unusual but are in line with modern practices.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) You have that urge now to force issues but a smile, a word of encouragement and a pat on the back gets you what you want very easily today.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) All kinds of personal and private activities have to be done by you now if you are to gain the good will and the active alliance of the expert you really need.

## Olympic champ gets revenge over Australian swimmer in Perth

**PERTH, Australia (R)** — Olympic Champion Janet Evans, twice upstaged by Hayley Lewis this week, gained sweet revenge when she conquered the Australian in the 400 metres freestyle at the World Swimming Championships Wednesday.

The American, out of the medals in Monday's 400 individual medley and second-behind Lewis in the Tuesday's 200 freestyle, clearly meant business as she seized the lead from the start and sped to victory.

Evans, beaten only once in her specialty events in a major championship in the past four years before Perth, inched ahead of her 16-year-old rival and touched nearly one second in front at the finish.

The 19-year-old American clocked four minutes 8.63 seconds, with Lewis second in 4:09.40 and 15-year-old Suzi Chiba of Japan third in 4:11.44.

It was a great result for Chiba who experienced the disappointment of winning Tuesday's 200

freestyle B final in a time which would have won her the silver medal behind Lewis in the A final.

Lewis, fastest qualifier ahead of Evans, took her medal tally to three following her silver in the 400 individual medley and gold in the 200 freestyle.

Olympic champion Matt Biondi gave the United States their second title of the evening, outclassing all rivals to retain his 100 freestyle crown.

Biondi, winner of seven medals at the last World Championships in Madrid in 1986, built up a commanding lead on the first length and looked unassailable by the time he reached the turn the best part of a second in front.

The big American, who trailed in sixth in Tuesday's 100 butterfly, touched in 49.18, with Swede Tommy Werner second in 49.63 and European champion Giorgio Lamberti of Italy the new 200 freestyle world champion — third in 49.82.

## Liverpool beats 2nd division cup challengers

**LONDON (R)** — Liverpool, so nearly humiliated in the third round of the English F.A. Cup last weekend, crushed second-division challengers Blackburn Rovers 3-0 in the replay Tuesday.

The league champions escaped one of the biggest upsets in F.A. Cup history Saturday when Blackburn, with a 1-0 advantage, conceded an own goal seconds from time.

But in the replay Liverpool took control from the opening whistle, notching two goals in the first 23 minutes.

Ireland international Ray Houghton gave them the ideal start with a goal after 15 minutes and then set up the second for Welsh striker Ian Rush eight minutes later.

The big American, who trailed in sixth in Tuesday's 100 butterfly, touched in 49.18, with Swede Tommy Werner second in 49.63 and European champion Giorgio Lamberti of Italy the new 200 freestyle world champion — third in 49.82.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY JANUARY 11, 1991  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Think in terms of cooperative arrangements and whatever obligations you would like to eliminate once and for all. Plan to make you mark in the world of creative activity now.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19)

You have some determined new condition you want to put in motion but you have blocks or unfortunate conditions holding you up so accept them.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20)

You want to burst out from under current limitations but you'd only find yourself further behind the eight ball of confusion so be patient.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21)

Whatever you have in mind that does necessitate contacting friends should be put off till a better time or if you must see them be most polite.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21)

If you take any chances with your good name or in any dealings with one who has power and position you are going to lose out a lot.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21)

There are some new interests and activities that just fascinate you but they are not what you think they are for you have some reservations.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20)

You now see that it is necessary for you to have more money if you are able to keep ahead of your expenses but first delete unnecessary expenses.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY JANUARY 10, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

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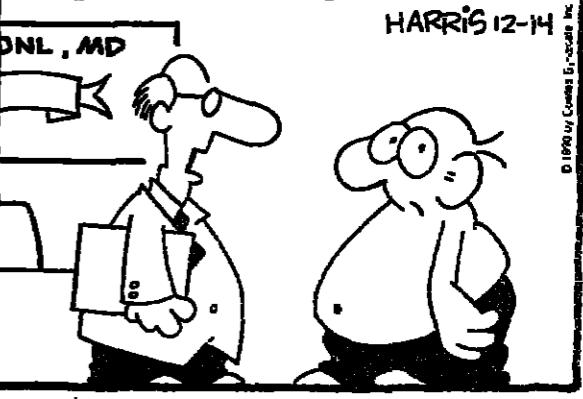
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## THE BETTER HALF

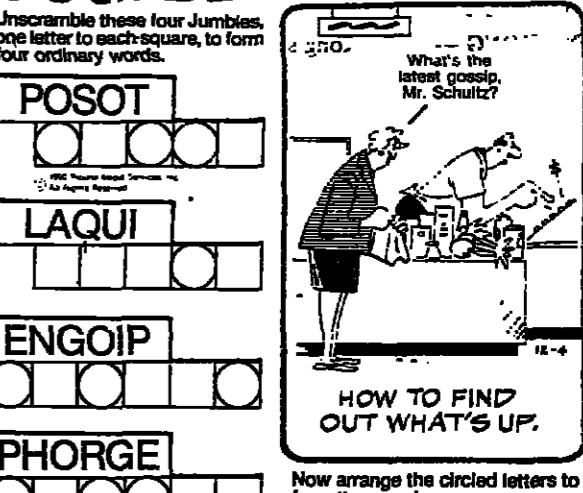
By Harris



"I discovered what's upsetting your stomach. There's a family of fairies camped out in your belly button."

## JUMBLE

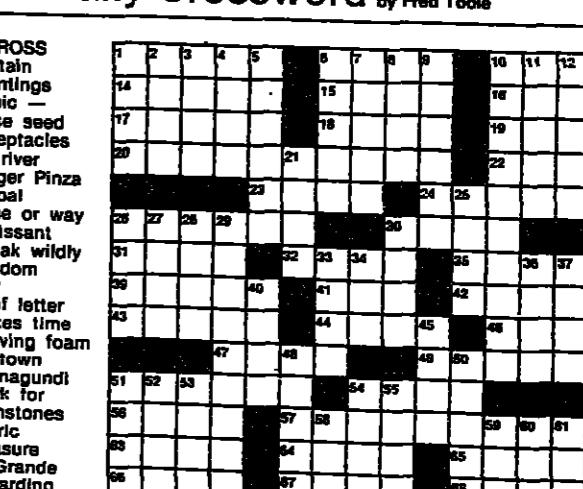
THAT SCRABBLING WORD GAME



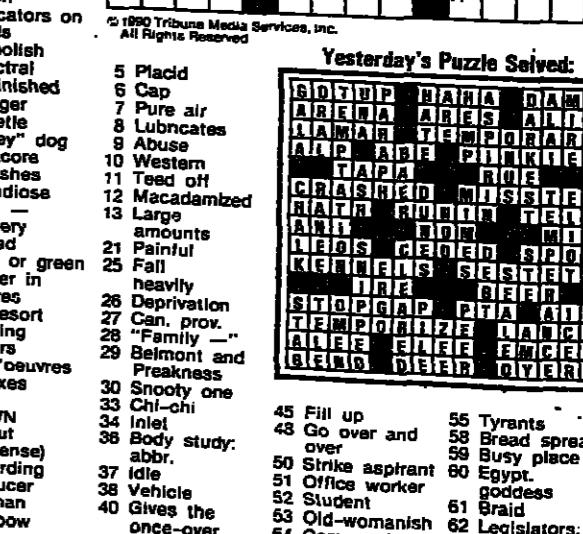
Now arrange the circled letters, as suggested by the above cartoon.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Fred Teale



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



## Economy

### Bulgarians strike deal on reforms

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria's caretaker government, struggling to pull the country from economic chaos, won assurances from trade unions Tuesday that they would accept proposed price increases and ban strikes for seven months.

Leaders of the three-week-old caretaker government and the official and independent trade unions signed an agreement Tuesday to accept liberalisation of all prices except electricity, gas, coal and petrol and would not call strikes before the end of July.

The agreement said the freeing of state-controlled prices would take place before the end of January. The prices of a number of essentials, including milk, bread, meat, butter, sugar, cooking oil and public transport would also be subject to change but kept under government control.

"This agreement is a real support of the government in order to stop the crisis spiralling further," Prime Minister Dimitar Popov told reporters after signing the document.

Bulgaria's previous government of former communists bowed to pressure for a general strike and resigned last November, having done little to relieve chronic food and fuel shortages and a \$10 billion foreign debt.

According to the government's plan, wages will go up by 70 per cent in mid January to compensate for increased prices.

"We will not limit the real consumption of the people, we will reconstruct it and we should not permit hunger," Finance Minister Ivan Kostov told journalists.

The agreement also envisages a two-stage increase in interest rates and a liberalisation of the hard currency rate of Bulgaria's national currency, the lev.

### World stacks up oil in readiness for war

PARIS (R) — The industrialised world has built up more than three months supply of oil in case of a war in the Gulf, the West's energy watchdog body said Wednesday.

The Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) said world oil output is at an eight-month high and stocks in industrialised nations are at their highest since 1982.

Together with company stocks, the 24 industrialised countries in the organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have 469 million tonnes of oil, it noted.

Oil stocks rose at a rate of 200,000 barrels per day (p/d) in the last three months of 1990, confounding earlier IEA projections of a daily stock reduction of 500,000 b/d.

Producer countries are holding around 100 million barrels of unsold oil — between 50 and 60 million more than usual — in preparation for a war if Iraq refuses to leave from Kuwait by a United Nations deadline next Tuesday.

Saudi Arabia and Iran, which together accounted for half of oil output by the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the last three months of 1990, both boosted shipments in late December as prospects of war increased.

Faster OPEC output in December helped raise world supplies, excluding net imports from the former centrally planned economies, to 54.3 million b/d in December, some 300,000 above November and the highest since May.

Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia were credited with boosting OPEC output to 23.5 million b/d from 23.2 million in November.

Ample stocks and drive to

raise production since supplies of Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude cut off in the wake of the invasion last August, has helped calm the oil market.

The price of benchmark North Sea Brent blend, was around \$26.30 a barrel Wednesday.

A Gulf war may send world futures markets into a frenzy and catapult oil prices up to \$65 a barrel but Asia's oil refiners are topped up and ready for bad news.

"We are already prepared for the worst," said an official at Taiwan's Chinese Petroleum Corp (CPC).

Asia's refiners have spent the last five months stockpiling cargoes of crude oil and say a short disruption in Middle East supplies if a war breaks out will not pose a problem.

"The main thing I worry about is that mines could prevent sailings into the Gulf — but even then the disruption to supply will be limited to a very short time," said the Japanese refiner.

During the eight year Iran-Iraq war, mine-sweepers cleared the shipping lanes and most tankers hit by missiles were able to proceed after repairs.

However, since Aug. 2, refiners have diversified their supply sources away from the Gulf region. Taiwan's optional supplies would come from West Africa, Australia, or Oman which is at the mouth of the Gulf, the CPC official said.

Refiners would start feeling the pinch if a war drags on.

"If a war lasts more than a month there would be a problem," said the CPC official.

The main concern to buyers now is the hefty insurance premiums charged on voyages into

the Gulf, and the problem of finding any vessel willing to load at Saudi Arabia's Gulf ports after the U.N. deadline.

"We want to charter a vessel in the second half of January but no one will give us an offer," said the CPC official.

"No one is quoting any insurance rates into the Gulf after Jan. 15," a Singapore ship broker said.

Insurance brokers say shipping companies that operate in the Middle East face a possible 200 per cent increase in insurance rates if war breaks out in the Gulf.

The other problem for buyers is that mines planted in the Gulf shipping lanes could disrupt traffic.

"The tanks are brimming," said a Japanese refiner.

"You can see that from the lack of demand now," said a trader for a European oil company. "There's been a bit of toe dangling in the water from South Korea but that's all."

"I personally will not worry," said the Japanese refiner. "We expected a much colder winter and had to reduce crude purchases drastically so stocks are very high."

Taiwan now has about 140 days worth of crude oil in stock in preparation for any disruption in supply caused by a war. In normal times, it holds about 90 days worth of stocks.

In addition, Taiwan has concluded option deals with major oil companies to lift additional volumes of oil if necessary, amounting to another 10 to 15 days supply.

"So we're very comfortable," said the CPC official.

The main concern to buyers now is the hefty insurance premiums charged on voyages into

### Romania to sack 200,000 workers

BUCHAREST (R) — The Romanian government plans to fire about 200,000 metal workers and miners as part of a drive to save power and raw materials, an official spokesman has said.

"About 200,000 metallurgical workers and miners working in non-ferrous pits will be made redundant and will get 50 per cent of their pay for the next month as unemployment benefits," government spokesman Bogdan Baltazar told Reuters.

Bucharest radio quoted Prime Minister Petre Roman as telling ministers that Romania faced great difficulties due to a severe shortage of resources and power.

The Gulf crisis has had a severe impact on Romania, which depended on Iraq for one quarter of its oil imports.

Germany has offered to supply 390 megawatts of electricity to Romania between January and March to help citizens get through the winter.

The redundancies will be the first bitter taste of a market economy for Romanian workers accustomed to 45 years of rigid state planning, where subsidised non-profitable industries created an illusion of secure jobs.

"We have to deal with 200,000 cases. Some workers do not want to leave, others are not qualified for new jobs, those who are relocated claim good housing, schools for their children and jobs for their wives," Baltazar said.

"We have already started to relocate workers in other branches but the chances are not terrific," he said.

Meanwhile, Romania's month-on-month inflation rate in November was 23.4 per cent, according to the country's first Western-style consumer price index.

National Board of Statistics (NBS) experts, quoted by the official Ropress news agency, described the rise from October as "unexpectedly small."

The consumer price index, a main measure of inflation, was compiled for the first time among the 15 countries common to most Western market economies, NBS Vice-President Alexandru Radocea told reporters.

"Inflation itself was a non-word in socialist economics, as the theory said the phenomenon was strictly a reflex of capitalist economies," one Romanian expert said.

Romania's National Salvation Front government pledged after the December 1989 uprising which toppled Stalinist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu to move from a centrally planned to a market-style economy.

### Saudi banks mobilise for Gulf war cash run

from Kuwait by Jan. 15.

"People have had a chance to withdraw their money already. There could be some withdrawals if there was a sharp escalation in the situation but I doubt they will be massive," Mistri said.

The bankers said each Saudi bank had prepared for a major panic by boosting riyal liquidity and keeping large floats of foreign currency and travellers cheques.

They had also restructured balance sheets, sharply boosting levels of disposable assets.

Some banks said they could withstand losing up to 50 per cent of their total deposits.

Bankers said the system as a whole could easily cope with the loss of 15-20 per cent.

Steps taken by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) also helped banks maintain their liquidity over the past few months.

SAMA introduced a dollar swap facility for Saudi banks two months ago. In August, it raised the amount banks could borrow through a repurchase facility to 50 per cent of their holdings for government bonds. Both measures are still in effect.

Bankers said they had quietly stepped up security against sabotage in the past few weeks.

Contingency plans included lessons learned from the Kuwaiti

crisis — banks had duplicated essential records and had backup computer systems in place.

On Monday SAMA sent a circular asking banks to ensure that their account records were safe, that liquidity was high enough to prevent interbank borrowing, and that they would be able to service customers at any branch in the kingdom.

"We're prepared for anything short of a direct nuclear attack," one banker commented.

Mistri said Samba, owned 40 per cent by Citibank, expected a 20-25 per cent increase in 1990 profit over the previous year's total of \$12.7 million riyals (\$112.4 million).

"It was a good year for us in spite of the August events. To some extent banks have benefited from the crisis," he said.

Mehta declined to give an estimate but said Saudi British, owned 40 per cent by British Bank of the Middle East, also anticipated much higher 1990 profit. The bank's nine-month net profit of 142.2 million riyals (\$38 million) was 15 per cent higher than the whole of 1989.

United Saudi Commercial Bank, one of the kingdom's smaller joint ventures, said it expected a 30 per cent rise in net 1990 profit from the previous year's \$9.3 million riyals (\$25.4 million).

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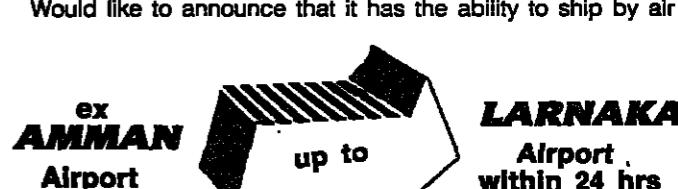
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Soviet armoured cars take up positions in Vilnius

## Yeltsin condemns Kremlin order

### Georgia rejects ultimatum, warns of war

MOSCOW (R) — Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation, Wednesday condemned a Kremlin order to send paratroops to enforce conscription in rebellious republics and said it would lead to violence.

"I am against such a decision. Violence leads to greater violence. We must, therefore, negotiate," Yeltsin told reporters after meeting Japanese parliamentarians.

The Soviet Defence Ministry said Monday it was sending thousands of extra paratroops to several areas, including the Baltics, where the military draft has been defied with the encouragement of local authorities.

The United States has condemned the Soviet decision and urged Moscow to abandon its crackdown.

Yeltsin, an increasingly bitter critic of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, said: "This is a frontal attack. There will be a frontal attack in response."

"Here it is necessary to sit down with each republic and very carefully examine the question and find the solution."

Yeltsin cited recent examples of negotiated settlements between the Kremlin and restive republics, including a budget compromise with Russia.

He said he was discussing with the Defence Ministry the possible use of 1,000 army recruits to work on the Moscow metro, which is chronically short of labour.

Nationalists in the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia regard Soviet forces as an army of occupation. The republics were annexed by the Soviet Union during World War II.

Other targets for tougher draft enforcement include the southern republic of Georgia — which also wants to break away from the Soviet Union — Moldavia and parts of the Ukraine.

Monday's Defence Ministry order said draft evasion was unacceptable in some parts of the

country. Only 10 per cent of conscripts had reported in Georgia and 12.5 per cent in Lithuania.

The Lithuanian News Agency ELTA said local officials had counted 108 Soviet military vehicles, including armoured cars, arriving near the capital, Vilnius, early Tuesday morning from a nearby military base.

Estonian Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar, also in Moscow, said the Defence Ministry order was really aimed at overcoming Baltic independence movements. He warned of serious consequences.

"The situation is whipped up and the consequences could be most serious — blood could flow," Savisaar told a news conference.

Meanwhile the parliament of rebel Georgia Wednesday rejected an ultimatum from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the use of its national police and warned it would regard as "an act of war" any attempt to enforce it.

Georgian journalists said the parliament in the Transcaucasian republic's capital, Tbilisi, voted unanimously to defy a Gorbachev order to pull police out of the troubled territory of South Ossetia.

"If an attempt is made to forcefully remove detachments of Georgian police from this region, the Supreme Soviet of Georgia will consider this as an effective declaration of war against the Georgian Republic," the resolution said, according to the journalists.

TASS news agency said the Transcaucasian military district had despatched paratroopers to the South Ossetian capital of Tskhinvali, where one man was shot dead Tuesday.

The shooting brings the total killed in recent violence between Georgians and Ossetians to four.

The Georgian parliament denounced Gorbachev's order as "outright interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign re-

public."

"These actions of the centre are an act of intimidation against a sovereign republic which had declared its refusal to sign the union treaty," the resolution said, in reference to the Kremlin's proposed treaty binding the centre to the republics.

Meanwhile the Soviet army moved military vehicles into strategic positions in Lithuania's capital, Wednesday in a show of force in the breakaway Baltic republic, the republic's news agency said.

The Lithuanian News Agency ELTA said five armoured personnel carriers had been deployed outside the city's Television Technical Centre and other buildings including the main newspaper printing house.

It said 10,000 pro-independence demonstrators rallied in the main square in front of the parliament building after an appeal by Lithuanian Radio to turn out and defend parliament from assault by Soviet forces.

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## U.S. voices concern over Soviet crackdown

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. administration has warned the Soviet Union that a crackdown on rebel Soviet republics jeopardizes chances for a peaceful easing of tensions, but plans to proceed with financial moves to help Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Earlier, a spokesman for parliament said five truckloads of Soviet Interior Ministry troops dressed in police uniforms were patrolling the square in front of parliament. He said military loudspeakers had been mounted on a nearby building.

But the spokesman said officials there viewed the moves as preparations for the Yedinstvo.

The Soviet Defence Ministry said Monday it was sending thousands of extra paratroopers to several areas, including the Baltics, where the military draft has been defied with the encouragement of local authorities.

The Lithuanian government has resigned amid signs of the fresh confrontation brewing between the Kremlin and the Baltic Republics over their defiance of Soviet army conscription.

"I resign with my cabinet of ministers," Prime Minister Kazimiera Pruskiene told the Lithuanian parliament Tuesday after it voted to suspend government plans for steep increases in food prices.

The Lithuanian News Agency ELTA said the controversy over the price rises of up to 300 per cent could serve as a further pretext for action against the republic's separatist movement.

"According to unofficial information, an attempt will be made... to storm and occupy by every means the Supreme Council building," he was quoted as saying by the parliament's information office.

The statement, carried on Lithuania Radio, urged people to guard against such an attack. "The only force which can protect us is you, dear Lithuanian people," he said.

"We wish to invite residents of Vilnius and other Lithuanian people to be on duty tonight and tomorrow at the parliament. These days we must be decisive. Our cohesion and resolution are very essential now."

United Nations (AP) — Diplomats and anti-nuclear activists have conceded that they have no immediate hope of banning all nuclear tests in the face of U.S. and British opposition.

Soviet and Third World delegates to a conference to expand the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty hoped to amend the treaty to outlaw underground tests, the only type still permitted by the treaty.

They say that a total test ban will prevent about 15 nations on the verge of developing nuclear weapons, including Iraq and Pakistan, from perfecting sophisticate weapons, which require testing.

However, the United States and Britain remain steadfast against a ban on underground testing, saying it is necessary to ensure that weapons work and to test safety devices for them.

Barring a major political upheaval, the Republicans will meet on Aug. 17 through 20, 1992, to nominate Bush for a second term. Bush also has indicated his intention to retain Dan Quayle as his vice president.

"President (George) Bush properly decries Saddam Hus-

## Race barriers abolished at some S. Africa schools

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Racial segregation in South Africa's state education system eased Wednesday when black pupils where admitted to some white schools at the start of a new term.

Thirty-three primary and secondary schools in Transvaal province opened their doors to all races under a government programme announced last year which gives white parents the right to vote for non-racial education in the schools attended by their children.

Another 171 schools elsewhere in South Africa, where parents also voted to admit blacks, will follow suit when their term starts later this month, making just over 10 per cent of previously all-white state schools open to all.

Multi-racial private schools have been allowed for years.

White House spokesman Marvin Fitzwater Tuesday abandoned the administration's muted public criticism of the Kremlin and issued a stinging rebuke of a decision to despatch elite combat troops to seven rebellious republics.

"The United States urges the USSR to cease attempts at intimidation and turn back to negotiations that are conducted free of pressure and the use of force," Fitzwater said.

The Soviet Defence Ministry has ordered thousands of paratroopers to the breakaway Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, as well as Mouldova, the Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia.

"This action represents a serious step towards an escalation of tension within the USSR and makes the peaceful evolution of relations among the peoples of the Soviet Union more difficult," Fitzwater said.

About 12 students were injured in similar clashes around the country Wednesday. Some 1,000 schools have been occupied or shut down since mid-December by students demanding more funds for education

"We really need you," said Niels Frylinck, headmaster of Saxonwald Primary School in Johannesburg's affluent northern suburbs, which has one of the largest black intakes.

It registered more than 30 black children, some commuting 20 kilometres from the sprawling Soweto township to the west of the city, where schools are in crisis through lack of funds and political boycotts.

There seemed no apprehension among the pupils as they took their classroom seats, regardless of skin colour.

"I am very happy. I already have a friend," said Koketsi Seloane, a bubbly seven-year-old Sowetan.

Parents seemed to have more reservations than their children as they gathered before assembly at the small school, which had a roll this year of about 225.

Parents seemed to have more reservations than their children as they gathered before assembly at the small school, which had a roll this year of about 225.

High school teacher Nikos Temporeras, 38, was hit on the head and later died when a group of 25 people wielding iron bars clashed with students who had occupied their school in the Western port city of Patras.

About 12 students were injured in similar clashes around the country Wednesday. Some 1,000 schools have been occupied or shut down since mid-December by students demanding more funds for education

## COLUMN 10

### Late Stalin aide stripped of honours

MOSCOW (R) — Kliment Voroshilov, long a close aide to late dictator Josef Stalin and president of the Soviet Union during the 1950s, has been stripped of posthumous honours, the Soviet News Agency TASS reported.

TASS said the Soviet government had annulled decisions taken after his death in 1969 to name the Army General Staff Academy, a large anti-submarine warship and a Defence Ministry sanatorium after him.

Over the past four years Voroshilov, long praised as a hero in Stalin's side in the 1918-20 Russian Civil War between Bolsheviks and white forces, has been increasingly condemned for his role in the dictator's later bloody purges. His name appeared on many documents of the late 1930s sentencing army commanders, accused of being Western spies, to death. He also

and the withdrawal of a controversial education reform bill.

Kontoyannopoulos, who had weathered a number of student and teacher protests as education minister after the conservative government took office last April, was replaced by former National Economy Minister George Souflis.

The Socialist and Communist opposition parties called on the government to resign over Tempias' death.

Thousands of students, teachers and parents, carrying black flags, marched to the Education Ministry. All high schools around the country remained closed Wednesday.

### Travolta to marry actress Kelly Preston

LOS ANGELES (R) — John Travolta, star of *Look Who's Talking* and *Urban Cowboy*, has become engaged to actress Kelly Preston and given her a giant six-carat yellow and white diamond ring. Travolta's spokesman said: "It will be the first marriage for 36-year-old Travolta and the second for Preston, 28, who stars in the new film *Kill*. The couple became engaged at midnight on New Year's Eve in the Swiss resort of Gstaad, spokesman Paul Bloch said.

Travolta and Preston first met in 1988 when they appeared together in the film *The Experts* and met again later in Canada, Bloch said. Actress Sally Kellerman and her husband, producer Jonathan Kramer, were with the couple when they became engaged. No date has been set for the wedding, Bloch added.

### Amateur astronomer discovers new comet

CLOUDCROFT, New Mexico (AP) — A new comet was discovered by an amateur astronomer peering through a telescope with a 16-inch (41-centimetre) mirror that he had ground by hand. "It looked like a cotton ball with a real bright condensed centre," said Howard Brewington, an electronics technician. "It was almost starlight, diffused, fuzzy-like." Brewington, who has discovered another Comet on Nov. 16, 1989, said he saw the comet at 9:13 p.m. Sunday (0213 GMT Monday) in the area of the pisces constellation.

He said Monday he hunts for comets every clear moonless night, but Sunday night was his lucky night as he scanned the skies from his back yard. "It has been overcast the last few nights, so I hadn't been able to hunt,"

The comet was discovered in the mountainous Cloudcroft area of southern New Mexico. "But last night was a perfect clear night. I had swept the northern part of the sky a few nights ago, so I made a few sweeps across the sky and at 9:11 p.m. (0211 GMT), I decided to make one more sweep and there it was. I knew immediately that it was a comet." He said he telephoned the International Astronomical Union (IAU) — a Smithsonian Institution in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where astronomical findings must be confirmed. "Usually afterwards, you have to send a coded telegram," he said. "But I decided to call just to see if I could catch someone there, and I did."

Bruce Marsden, director of the IAU's central bureau for astronomical telegrams, said that Alan Hale, a New Mexico State University graduate student working at the Kitt Peak Observatory west of Tucson, Arizona, verified the new comet.

## Republicans meet in Houston

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush's hometown of Houston will host the 1992 Republican National Convention, the party has announced.

Houston won the endorsement of the party's Site Selection Committee, a choice certain to be ratified on Jan. 25 by the Republican National Committee.

Barring a major political upheaval, the Republicans will meet on Aug. 17 through 20, 1992, to nominate Bush for a second term. Bush also has indicated his intention to retain Dan Quayle as his vice president.

They quoted a survivor as saying the Sikhs rounded up 14 Hindus in the northern state's industrial city of Ludhiana late Tuesday and took them to a small country railway station about 15 kilometres away.

The militants, fighting for a separate Sikh homeland, lined the Hindus up and shot them.

The unnamed survivor was quoted as saying he and a companion sprinted into the darkness as the line-up was taking place and escaped.

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